Sunday Edition

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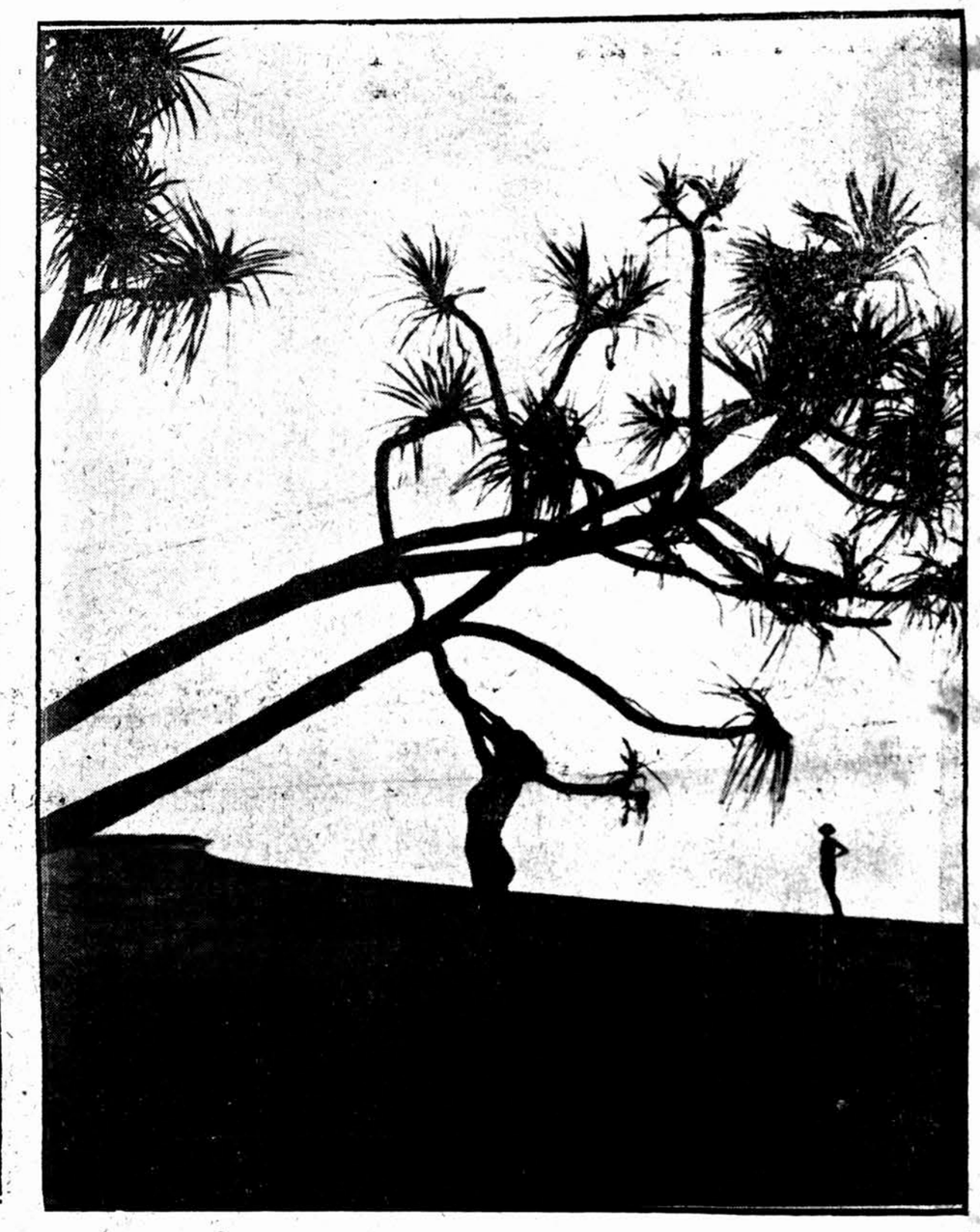
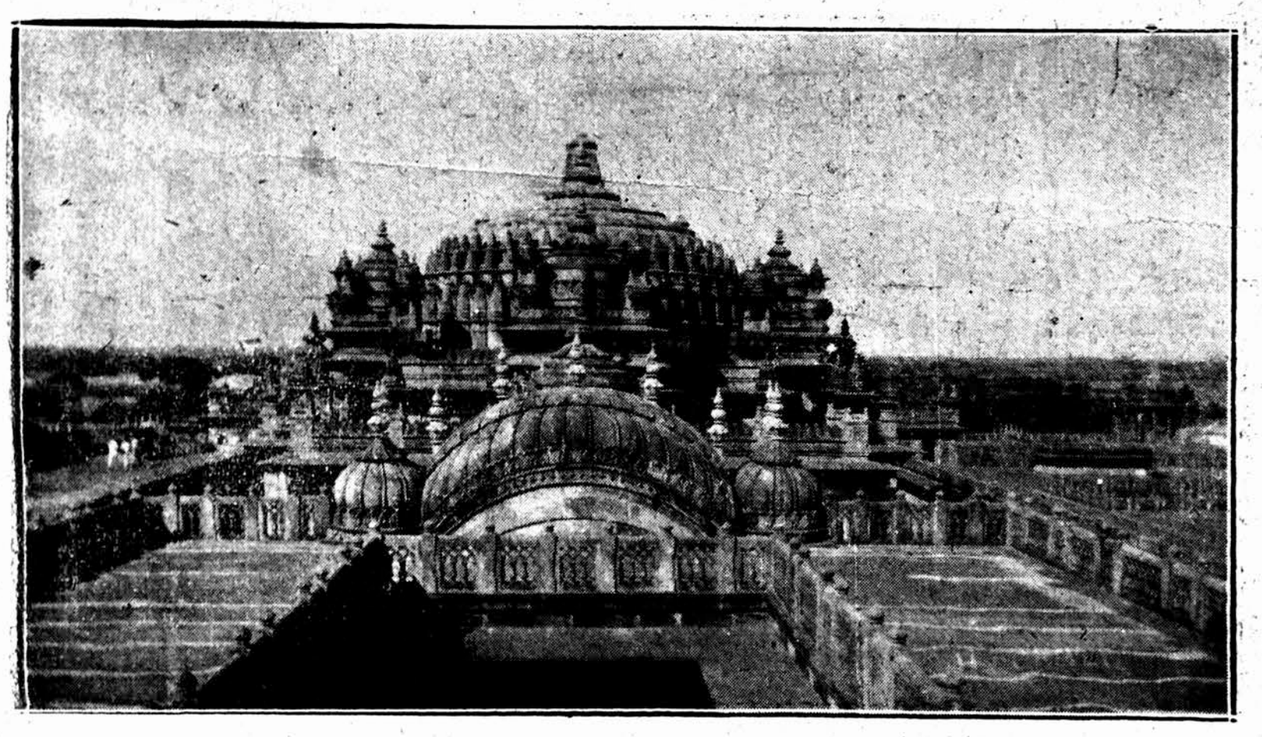
A KASHMIRI VILLAGE GIRL

—Shamlal Mehta.

Mrs. Wallis Simpson—whom Ex-King Edward proposes to wed—and party, in Cannes.

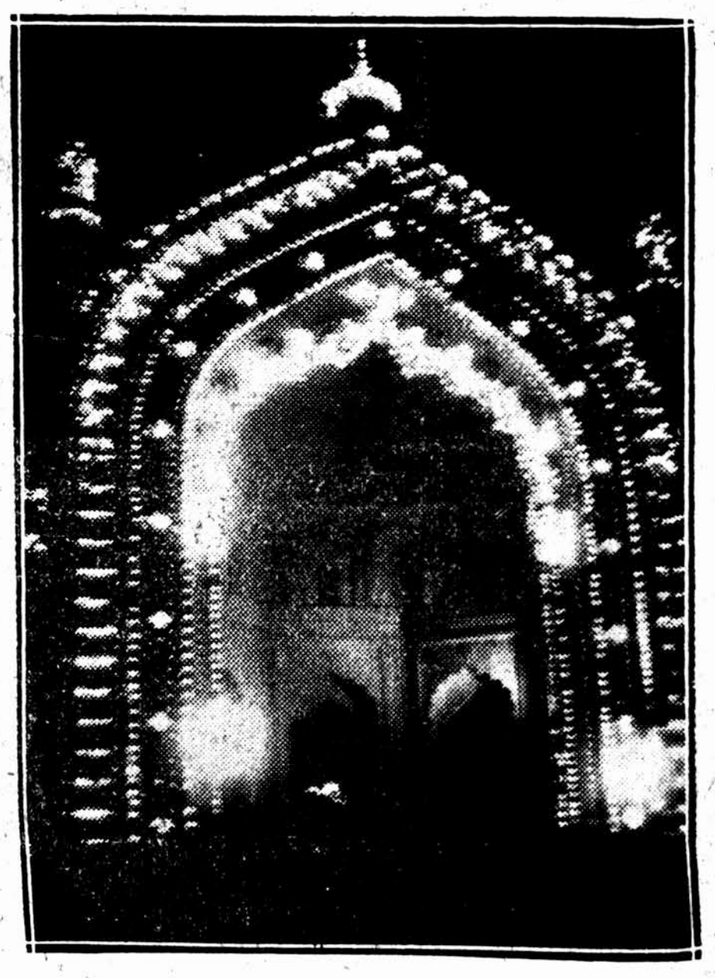


An Unusual Study in Silhouette from Heron Island, off the Queensland Great Barrier Reef.

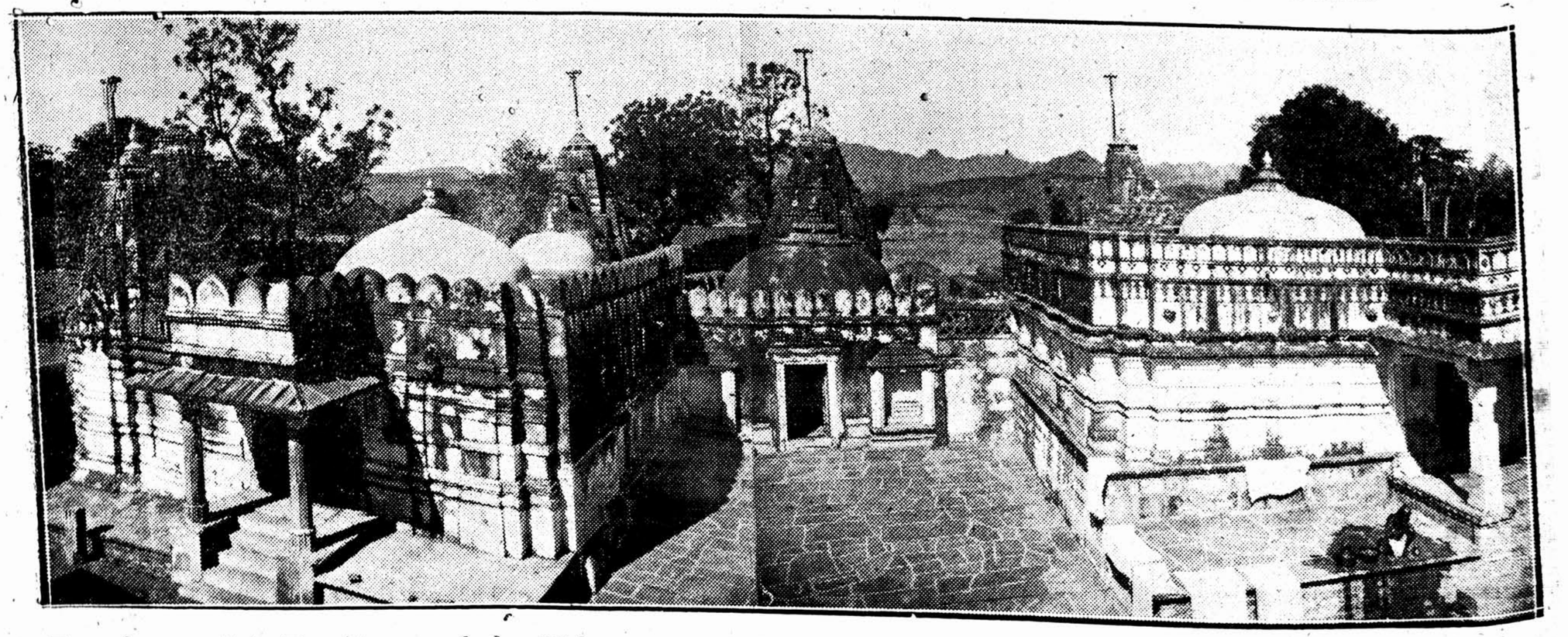


Wagh-Mahal, Morvi.

(Photo by H. J. Chevli.)



Illumina ted Gateway of Lucknow Industrial Exhibition.



Four famous Jain Temples of the 13th century at Posina, situated about 20 miles from Abu Road. From left to right: Shri Mahavir Swami's Temple; Shri Neminathji's Temple; Shri Shantinathji's Temple; and Shri Parshvanathji's Temple.

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 10, 1937.

A Lawyer's Odyssey

He Discovered The Reason Why Justice Is Blind!

By STEPHEN A. KIRKHAM
(All Characters in this sketch are fictitious).

Anthony St. John Melville yawned wearily and rose slowly from the couch on which he had been reclining with a copy of Marjoriebanks' biography of Marshal Hall. He had closed the book with a firm resolve that he would become a lawyer and like the fascinating figure of whom he had been reading, would make his name an adjective for legal talent.

He decided to take a world cruise and study the administration of the law in most of the leading countries. The knowledge thus gained, would, he considered, be of considerable assistance to him in reaching the highest point of forensic fame. He walked towards the mist-stained window and mentally rehearsed his plans.

Anthony had recently left Oxford with a first-class Tripos, an athletic figure and a deep resonant voice,—gifts, which he knew, would not be wasted in the legal profession.

His father had died a month ago and left him a handsome legacy, which, he calculated, would last him twelve years if spent judiciously.

As a preamble to his study, he decided to visit the Old Bailey,—that cradle of justice,—inseparable from any reference to English life and on the following day sat in one of the Courts where a young woman was being prosecuted for infanticide. Anthony peered round the room and was impressed by the dignity and majesty of his surroundings, but looked questioningly at the judge. Rather old, and conservative, he thought, to adapt his mind to modern problems, especially problems peculiar to the post-war era.

A doctor entered the witness box and advanced his opinion on the cause of the baby's death. The reasons for his opinion, were couched in numerous unintelligible Latin expressions, which Anthony felt sure, were not understood and appreciated by the jury, which comprised men of average intelligence. There was no technically qualified person in the jury box, who could give any assistance to the other members.

Being a rationalist, he noted the strangest absence of all,—the physical evidence by which the jury could apply their own judgment and check the medical witness's statements. True, he agreed, the dead body would have made a gruesome exhibit, but surely the jury could have viewed it in the morgue. As things were, they had to surrender their judgment and base their conclusions on the Doctor's evidence, which they clearly did not understand.

The Judge Donned The Black Cap

He flung himself impatiently out of this court and entered another where a murder case was being heard. A man was being tried for the murder of his sweetheart, the motive being eloquently described by prosecuting counsel as jealousy. The evidence against the accused seemed conclusive and his counsel, adopting the last resort, advanced a plea of insanity. This was briefly rejected by the judge who referred to the MacNaughton rules which held that so long as person knew what he was doing at the time of offence, he could not be considered insane.

In this case the prisoner was evidently in possession of his senses at the time of the murder as shortly after the crime, he gave himself up to the police and confessed.

After the usual formalities the judge donned the black cap and the prisoner went the way of Seddon, Smith and other criminal celebrities. On enquiry, Anthony found that a number of years had elapsed since Mr. Justice MacNaughton made his classic ruling.

He rose from his chair, and leaving the court, entered an inconspicuous room at the end of the corridor where the coroner was holding an inquest on a Welshman who had committed suicide. After recording the evidence of some friends and relatives of the deceased, the coroner returned the hackneyed verdict, "suicide while of unsound mind."

Anthony's mind went back to the murder trial he had just witnessed, and noted an incongruity. Surely, he thought, if insanity is a necessary state of mind for taking one's life, how much greater must it be present for taking another's. Although suicide could be the gradual outcome of morbidity and other mental influences, it could also be the result of a sudden phase of insanity. These causes, he considered were also present in murder.

After a week of constant visits to London's courts, during which, he conversed with many eminent K.C.s., he decided to go to India and study the administration of the law there, which he was told formed the strongest medium of British influence in that country.

In India

Within a month, he arrived in India, a continent of magnificent distances,—and differences, and divided into many provinces, each having a High Court. There were also many Indian States with High Courts or Chief Courts, which in effect, possessed the powers of High Courts.

Anthony visited the High Court in the big city where he had put up and found himself in the midst of the hearing of a big civil claim. The counsel for the plaintiff reached the heights of legal fervour in his attempt to rebut the evidence of his adversary and opened several law books which contained rulings of another High Court, and which supported his case.

When he had finished, counsel for the defendant rose and argued with the same ardour, and to Anthony's surprise, he also opened some law books which contained rulings from a third High Court completely opposed to the rulings just put forward by his opponent,—and on the same issue. He thought this conflict of legal opinion rather curious. If medical views on the treatment of diseases differed as widely as these legal rulings, humanity would not progress far. And yet, upon these rulings, depended fabulous amounts of money, liberty, honour and even life.

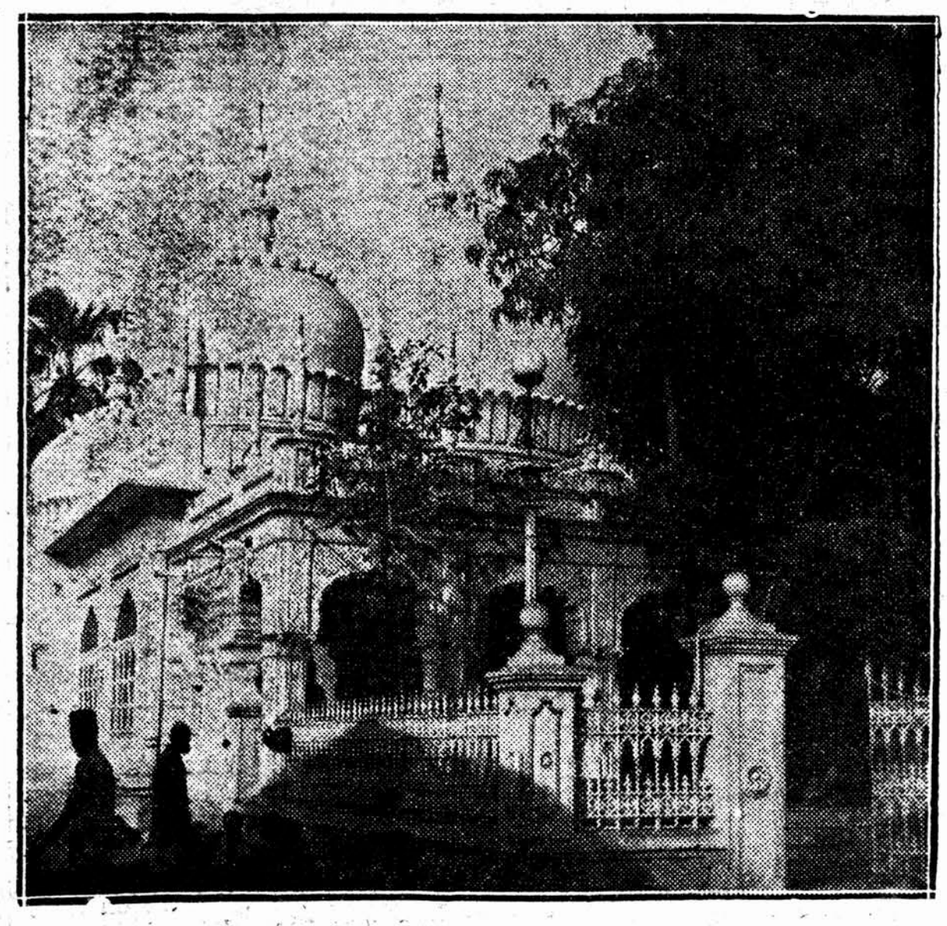
With a cynical smile, he entered another court which was hearing the appeal of a man against his conviction for attempted murder. The judge was summing up and dealt with the evidence of each of the prosecution witnesses in turn. He noted that the statements of some of them in the committing magistrate's court differed somewhat from the statements made by them in the sessions court. The only other evidence in the case was that of the medical witness. This was rejected on the ground that the evidence of a solitary witness was insufficient to sustain the prosecution and the accused was acquitted.

Anthony could not follow the judge's reasoning. He had heard that a chain of evidence was no stronger than its weakest link, but thought it only natural that two statements of the same person made in two different courts would differ somewhat. It was also easy to demolish a case by taking each witnesse's evidence separately instead of weighing the cumulative effect of all the evidence.

On the next day, he paid a visit to the Court of Small Causes and was in time to hear the judge pronouncing orders in a suit which had been filed for the recovery of money, on the basis of a promissory note. The judge dismissed the suit of the plaintiff, who claimed the money, and held that the alleged signature of the defendant on the note was a bare-faced forgery.

No prosecution for forgery proceedings against the plaintiff was ordered, and turning to one of the lawyers sitting nearby, Anthony asked the reason for

(Continued on page 60)



The tomb of Faqih Ali Makhdoom at Mahim, where the annual Fair which attracts thousands of sightseers as well as devotees, was held last week.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Most of the luxuries, and many of the so-called comforts of life, are not only not indispensable but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind . . . . Our life is frittered away by detail . . . . Simplicity, simplicity, simplicity! I say, let your affairs be as two or three, and not a hundred or a thousand; instead of a million count half a dozen, and keep your accounts on your thumb nail . . . Simplify, simplify.

—H. D. THOREAU.

How London Press Prepared For Abdication

Greatest News Story Since War Baffled Brain Trust Of Newspapers

In his quiet, large-desked room in Bouverie Street, London, E. C., yesterday (Dec. 11) the Circulation Director of the "News Chronicle" received reports from all parts of the country. They were reports of victory, reports of how the "News Chronicle" had covered the greatest news story since the war, the story of the King's Abdication.

Days of Crisis are days of Increased circulation for all newspapers. But circulation (for responsible newspapers) is not the only criterion of success. There is prestige. There is the ability to tell the news without cheapening it, to give views without screaming them.

From the beginning, from that Thursday morning on December 3, when the first leading article on the subject appeared, until yesterday, when the "News Chronicle" was the only newspaper to publish a four-page picture supplement, this nice balance of circulation and prestige has been evenly held.

The story starts at the top. The Editor decides on a policy, directs, controls all pages—news, features pictures. There are 1,719 other members of the staff.

Almost everybody—office boys as well as executives—was surprisingly enthusiastic (newspaper men are traditionally hardboiled about the events of life; many men last week refused to take their night off lest they be absent on the great night). Thus writes the "Features Editor" of the "News Chronicle."

Front-Page Story

Six months ago it was seen that, some time, Mrs. Simpson would step on to the front page. Pictures of her were collected. Facts about her life were gathered, written. When the story broke ("to break" is a journalistic cliche for "happen") everything was ready—a life story of Mrs. Simpson, a page of pictures.

They were sent by wire to Manchester. (The Northern plant publishes the same paper as London with local news for the North: staff, 344; pictures as well as stories are sent by wire nightly; on a normal night 60,000 words are sent over, and 15 pictures, each picture taking 12 minutes to transmit).

That was Friday, a week ago yesterday.

There are 25 reporters in the London office. To each of them the News Editor gave an assignment. Two men were posted outside Fort Belvedere, relieved one another on night and day duty. The Political Correspondent has had less sleep in the last week than for years.

The Picture Editor stationed his cameramen at Fort Belvedere, Downing Street and other newsworthy points, and organised the photography-by-wire from France.

On the Friday afternoon everybody was talking about the King. It was decided to publish two pages of pictures. The Week-End Section was recast, articles killed, rewritten, the pictures wired to Manchester (wiring improves picture reproduction, gives a lighter effect).

Preparing For Abdication

It was obvious that Abdication was a possibility. The Editor favoured the idea of a four-page picture supplement. It had to be done at once—and yet the normal newspaper work had to go on.

It was edited at midnight one night: the Process men, who transform pictures on paper into pictures on zinc, worked all through one night, went home the next morning. And the pages, already cast, were sent to Manchester.

A new Leader Page was prepared sketching the life and character of the new King. (Would he be called Albert or George VI.? The title was just "The New King" for the early edition).

The News Editor had his staff write life stories of King Edward and his successor. Everything was ready.

Days passed, days of the wildest rumour for years. The Night Editor comes on duty at four o'clock in the afternoon, stays until early morning. On his shoulders fell the flood of rumour. Every report had to be confirmed, the greatest caution taken.

Yet nothing must be missed. The most reliable news sources were suspect. His is one of the most difficult—and enjoyable—jobs in the organisation. He has to make decisions while the minutes are running out, edition times galloping near. Twenty-six sub-editors work under him.

The same burden of rumour-sifting—and news-getting, too—fell on the Foreign Editor and his staff. Not only the world and the Spanish tragedy fell to them, but the events at a villa in Cannes as well.

Men On 'Phone

In the office is a private telephone exchange. The operators work in shifts four at a time. On Thursday an extra hand was called in. They dealt with 1,359 outgoing calls (the number of incoming ones totalled thousands).

Centre of the whole seven days' drama was the Editor's room. There vital conferences were held, vital decisions taken. Typical scenes:

1. Political Editor A. J. Cummings discussing with the Editor an article he would write on "The Man Who Has Gone" for Page One on Abdication Day. That was five days ago. But events squeezed it off Page One away back to Page Fifteen."

2. "The Editor, last Wednesday afternoon, holding conference with the Assistant Editor and high executives about the Picture Supplement. To handle the 36.7 extra tons of newsprint the supplement would involve meant hiring more labour, meant doing so in advance. If the men were employed and there was no Abdication, no supplement, the cost of their time was wasted.

"What to do? The decision was made. It was right. The supplement came out."

Another typical crisis-within-the-crisis. Last Wednesday it was reported—it was more than a rumour—that the succession might pass direct to Princess Elizabeth. That meant that all the articles, all the Supplement, had to be remade. It meant another midnight sitting for the Features Staff, another Leader Page article, "Queens Who Have Ruled" (and a very good article it is, too, now never to be used).

Then came 3.45 p.m. on Thursday, December 10, 1936, and the Speaker read the words that went rushing round the world.

The sales benefit went to the evening newspapers. The "Star," the London evening newspaper with the most ideas, was half an hour ahead of its two rivals. Plates were cast for a new edition, but the 20 machines, each printing at the rate of 38,000 an hour, could not be stopped. They went on for 40 minutes after their edition time.

Surprisingly, there was little excitement in the "News Chronicle" all the evening. The organisation was too perfect. Even the Head-Printer in the heat and sweat of the Case Room refused to admit distress.

In all departments the work flowed. Into the machine room went 220 tons of rolls of newsprint—almost 1,700 miles of white paper—and came out the other increase. To heads of departments went a message from the Editor congratulating the staff on a grand bit of work.

And to-day, men who for a week have worked too hard and slept too little will do nothing but rest.

end "News Chronicles."

Yesterday came the verdict. The Circulation Director reported to the Editor that the sale of the paper yesterday showed a 200,000

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Will Ireland Be Represented At Coronation?

(BY W. A. NEWMAN)

IF SHE DECIDES TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE, WILL IT BE AS A "FOREIGN NATION" OR A MEMBER OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH?

The author of this article is the Assistant Editor of "The Irish Times," Dublin. He is in close touch with the leading members of the Free State Government, and the latest developments in Irish Politics. The disclosures he makes in his article are of exceptional interest, though the article was written prior to the abdication of King Edward VIII and the passing of special legislation dealing with the Succession by the Dail.)

PRESIDENT EAMON DE VALERA

As the time for the Coronation of King Edward VIII approaches, people in the Irish Free State are beginning to wonder just how their country will be represented at the ceremonies—if it is represented at all. They have noticed with interest that the Commission which was appointed by the King to supervise details of the Dominions' representation does not include a Free State agent, and from that omission they have drawn the obvious conclusion.

Yet there can be no certainty. Mr. de Valera's Government has said nothing on the subject. and the journalist who could persuade it to open its mouth would be worth the weight of the Blarney stone in gold per annum; for no Government in the world keeps its secrets as well as Mr. de Valera's.

If it were entirely a matter of considering public opinion, the probability is that the Free State would not be represented. "Imperialist" opinion is not nearly so strong as it was a few years ago; it has drifted into a condition of listlessness. The process of shelving the constitutional symbols, of casting off all tokens of Dominion status, has been so quietly continuous during the past fifteen years, and particularly during the past five years, that the people of the Free State have become dull to the significance of these things. Very few of them would turn a hair if they should wake one morning to learn that they had become citizens of an independent republic overnight. They have learned to resign themselves to one 'fait accompli' after another. Only a few years ago every constitutional change was followed by an uproar; now it is accepted, even by the so-called "Imperialists," with a shrug of the shoulders.

But, if "Imperialist" sentiment has ceased to care, Mr. de Valera's Republican followers care quite a lot. A resolution was moved at the recent 'Ard Fheis,' or General Convention, of the Fianna Fail (Government) Party, demanding that the Free State should not be represented at the Coronation by anyone; and, though the motion was talked out by Mr. de Valera himself—a point of some significance—it clearly had the sympathy of the meeting. The President is in the position, as far as popular support is concerned, that he will lose very few votes if he abstains from the Coronation, but will almost certainly lose very many if he goes.

The Choice Before De Valera

At the same time, Mr. de Valera is not without respect for symbols, and if he thinks it right that the Free State should be represented at the Coronation, he will not be stopped by the fear of losing votes. The dominant question in his mind is certainly How will other nations—especially Great Brtain—construe his attendance or absence? If the Free State's represntative attends among the other Dominion represenatives, the action can mean only one thing—that the Free State regards herself as a member of the Commonwealth still. If he seeks a place among the potentates of foreign nations it will be tantamount to declaring the Free State a foreign nation. And the Lord Chamberlain, or whoever is responsible for the Coronation arrangements, hardly can be expected to tolerate such a gesture.

The whole question hinges on the Free State's conception of her position in regard to the Empire. Does she consider herself a Dominion, or does she not? And to answer that question is one of the most difficult tasks that the shrewdest constitutional lawyer could set himself.

Let us consider the facts. Since his entry into power, Mr. de Valera's chief concern has been to "erase the King from the Constitution." He has abolieshed the Oath of Allegiance to the King which the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 made obligatory on every member of the Dail. He has reduced the office of the Governor-General—the King's representative in the Free State—to the level of a joke. The Governor-General's signature is still necessary to acts of Parliament, but the office is held in no honour, and the Governor-General himself, one Mr. Donald Buckley, never appears in public. And, as if this depreciation of the Crown's authority were not sufficient, Mr. de Valera proposes under his new Constitution, to carry it even further.

The text of the new Constitution will be published within a few weeks. It will supersede the existing Constitution which was enacted in accordance with the Treaty of 1921, and with very substantial changes, has served the Free State ever since. Mr. de Valera has announced that, under this new Constitution, the Governor-General will be replaced by a "ceremonial Head of the State." This "first citizen and chief magistrate of the land will be selected by the vote of the Irish people...I would like to say that fundamental in the Constitution is the idea that all powers of government emanate from and abide with the Irish people alone." If these phrases, used by Mr. de Valera before his party's General Convention, mean anything, they must mean that the Crown will have no say whatever in the new official's appointment it will not even be asked to approve or disapprove, however formally. And if the assent of the Head of the State is necessary for the passage of bills into law, he certainly will not give it in the capacity of the King's representative. In other words, the Free State will have discarded the last remaining symbol of her membership of the Commonwealth of Nations. She will have ceased to acknowledge the Crown.

Having done so much, how could Mr. de Valera let his country be represented at the Coronation except at the cost of grave inconsistency?

A Dominion And Yet Not A Dominion

But nothing is impossible to Mr. de Valera, the most startling feature of whose policy has yet to be told. It is this—that, having stripped the Free State of every characteristic of a Dominion, including the last traces of allegiance to the Crown, he yet proposes that she shall remain for the present a member of the British Commonwealth. "The question of our relations with Britain and with the British Commonwealth of Nations," he has said, "must be a matter on which the people will separately pronounce. At the moment, it is not our intention to change the existing relations in so far as use is made of the same machinery by Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the field of external affairs. Simultaneously with the introduction of the Constitution, a bill will be introduced that will make it possible to continue these relations until such time as the Irish people clearly make up their minds that they do not want these relations to continue."

Fifteen years ago, Mr. de Valera, compelled to realise that there was no immediate possibility of an Irish Republic, for-

(Continued on page 60)

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SEE PAGE 36

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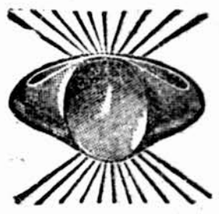

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Hugh Martin Makes History In Journalism: Echo Of Irish War Of Independence

There are times and places in which to be a journalist may be wield, quietly, immeasurable power, and enviable is the journalist who, when such an opportunity comes, has the capacity and courage to use it in a just cause.

Such a place was Ireland in 1920, and Hugh Martin proved to be such a man. Re-reading, the other day, the book founded on his article, "Ireland in Insurrection," I marvelled that he is still living to tell the tale. Thus writes Miss Dorothy Macardle in the "Irish Press":—

When I met him, in the house of Erskine Childers, Hugh Martin was "on the run." The Black and Tans had sworn to silence him. While he ran, he wrote, however, and the "Daily News" was publishing regularly those articles which did more, probably, than any except Childers' own writings to shock the English people into a reluctant knowledge of the truth.

"Official denial," as Philip Gibbs declared, "evasion, suppression and distortion of facts cannot stand any longer against such a narrativer as this."*

*Preface to "Ireland in Insurrection" (Daniel O'Connor, 90 Gt. Russell Street, London, 1921).

The stories he told were so thoroughly investigated and attested that even in the midst of the chaos of rumour and orgy of false propaganda which filled the English Press at that time, they were believed. From the North to the South of Ireland, from Belfast to Tralee, Hugh Martin travelled, cross-examining people fresh from terrible experiences, securing from them sworn affidavits, seeking out corroboration, accepting only such evidence as seemed veracious beyond doubt. Whether or not railways were working, he contrived to visit the scene of action where the trouble was at its worst.

Creamery Destroyed

In the August of 1920 creameries were being systematically destroyed. After the burning at Newport which General Macready explained by stating that the creamery had been used by the I.R.A. as a fortress, Hugh Martin visited the place. He took detailed statements from the manager of the creamery, the local priest and four other witnesses, only one of whom was connected with Sinn Fein. He published, as a result, an account of the destruction which completely controverted Macready's and showed it to have been a military reprisal. He then recounted similar cases and showed that the number of co-operative creameries wholly or partly destroyed by the middle of November numbered thirty-five.

When Lynch, the harness-maker, was murdered in the town of Hospital in County Limerick, to Hospital Hugh Martin came. When Templemore became the scene of reprisals he visited and described the town, "shattered from end to end. . . as though by a series of explosions." Here, five weeks earlier, he had seen throngs of the sick and crippled coming in from all parts of Ireland in the hope of miraculous cure and had witnessed what he described as "a genuine instance of faith-healing" in more case than one.

"The methodical burning of selected farmsteads and large quantities of stacked hay," was the new departure in reprisals which Hugh Martin exposed in Roscommon in May, 1921. In County Galway he found whipping being practised by the police. He went to Belfast and Lisburn and saw a migration which recalled to him the early days of the German invasion of Belgium, when he had watched the flight from Ostend.

"I found," he wrote, "two mothers who, each with a family of five small children, had tramped the eight miles from Lisburn to Belfast, coming by the solitary road over the Black Mountain for safety's sake. They had slept on the hills and gone without food from Friday afternoon till Saturday midday."

Vivid word pictures from personal encounters such as this, alternated with summaries, exact figures and generalized examinations of the situation in Ireland, could not be without effect on the readers' minds.

Innumerable journalists were in Ireland, many of them writing for papers sympathetic to the people, many taking risks and facing hardship in the loyal service of their calling and the Irish cause. Hugh Martin was honourably distinguished by being the one most vehemently "wanted" by the Black and Tans.

A Narrow Escape

He discovered that one night in Tralee.

The hotel where he stayed in Dublin had been searched for him; a colleague had warned him to keep out of Cork. He was in Cork for the funeral of Terence MacSwiney, however, and that night he heard of shootings of police and reprisals in Kerry. To journalists the facts were "an imperative call to Tralee." With representatives of the Associated Press of America, "Le Journal," "The Times" and "The Manchester Guardian" and with A. E. McGregor, of the "Evening News," Hugh Martin came to Tralee. Walking in the dark streets together, he and A. E. McGregor encountered a party of armed R.I.C. They were held up, threatened and asked their names. Hugh Martin decided "to lie boldly" and gave the name of a journalist who supported the British regime.

"'Is there a Hugh Martin among you," was the next question, 'because if there is . . we mean to do for him.'"

Having bluffed it out successfully the wanted man offered his questioner a cigarette. He cannot have forgotten the next moment yet:

"As I took the case from my pocket I accidentally pulled out with it a letter, which fell on the ground at my feet. By the light of the match I was able to read my own name. A constable stooped to pick it up politely, but I was too quick for him and breathed again."

When we look back on the Spring of 1921 and weigh up the causes which induced the British Government to propose negotiations and make a truce, a factor which can scarcely be overestimated is found in the rising shame and indignation of the people of Britain, who had begun to comprehend the truth.

That comprehension was forced upon them despite a powerful conspiracy between their Government and the greater part of their Press. It was forced by the editors and writers of "The Irish Bulletin" and by English journalists like Hugh Martin, who interpreted their calling as an opportunity to fight tirelessly and fearlessly for justice and truth.

("His many Irish friends who remember Hugh Martin's great services to the cause of truth and decency during the Black-and-Tan war—services often rendered at the risk of his life—will regret to learn that this distinguished English journalist is now in broken health. A circular issued by some of his friends and signed by Robert Lynd and Mrs. Cecil Chesterton speaks of Hugh Martin as "for twenty-five years a champion of every progressive and humane cause.").

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Ape's Body With Human Face

Ghost Stories, Good, Bad And Appalling

Madame du Deffand said that she did not believe in ghosts; she was afraid of them. It is certain that "True Ghost Stories" (Hutchinson, 8s. 6d.) would have made her even more afraid, for it compels belief. Ghosts are all right in their place, which is in the pages of fiction. Directly their presence is attested by unimpeachable authority their charm diminishes perceptibly.

One rarely meets a person who has seen a ghost; they have generally met a cousin of somebody who has seen one, and the cousin's existence is never quite proven. The editors of this book, Lady Townshend of Raynham and Miss Maude ffoulkes, reject uncompromisingly such vague evidence. Every story in the book is first-hand, and the absolute pointlessness of one or two episodes made their relative ghosts all the more convincing. The contributors to the symposium have seen 'revenants,' animal ghosts and—horror of horrors—elementals, those disturbing betwixt-and-betweens so well and so often described by Mr. Elliott O'Donnell, writes Pamela Hansford Johnson in "John O' London's Weekly."

THE FUNNY OLD MAN.

The most convincing story in this extremely interesting book is told by Doctor Francis Edwards, one of the most distinguished alienists in Europe. It seems that this was the first-hand experience of a patient of his. Mr. R. brought his little granddaughter, an orphan, from Australia to England, where they came to live in the house of Mr. R.'s father at Bath. They had the house to themselves, for the old man had been dead many years, and Mary was beside herself with delight at the charming and extensive gardens. She was at this time about seven years of age. One night, when Mary was sitting with her grandfather before the fire in the library, she suddenly asked him who was the funny old gentleman sitting in the chair with the "ears." Mr. R., seeing nothing, was inclined to laugh at her, but the child persisted in her statement that there was an old man in their presence. She described the visitor minutely, and R. realized with a shock that she was speaking of his own father.

As the ghost appeared to the child many times and as she appeared to derive great delight from its company, R. saw no reason to terrify her by letting her think that there was anything untoward in its manifestation. Several times he asked her to put questions to the ghost and by the answers she returned to him, by the reference to a "still-born child," a phrase she had never heard before, he was convinced of the presence. One day in Mary's first English spring she confided that she was going to live with great-grand-father in his house. Mr. R. was desperate, for he knew that this "house" was a grave in the churchyard of Bath Abbey. The old man never came again. Within a month Mary had gone fearlessly into his arms.

HANGING FROM THE BEAM.

Anne, Lady Selsdon, contributes the story of a terrifying ghost she herself saw in an old manor in Buckinghamshire. Arriving to visit a friend in the middle of a house-party, she was told that the only room available was the Long Room. This was offered diffidently by her hosts, but Lady Selsdon saw no reason why she should not sleep there. In the middle of the night the bed-clothes were wrenched from her body and she was oppressed by an insufferable sense of dread. Suddenly she felt a gust of cold air from a window hastily opened and, in the last leap of the dying fire, she saw a kicking, struggling thing suspended from one of the beams.

When morning came Lady Selsdon examined the room, only to find that all the windows were tightly shut. To her friends she gave no intimation of her ghastly experience, but she saw to it that she was speedily recalled to town. It was not until months later that she heard the history of the Long Room.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century Sir J., the tenant of the hall, an old and extremely unpleasant individual, married a young wife whom he proceeded to treat with the most outrageous cruelty and disrespect. It is not surprising, therefore, that the lady took a lover whom she contrived to meet in secret. One night Sir J. returned home unexpectedly, searched the house for his wife and finally found her in the Long Room, dreaming in the arms of her lover. Sir J. handcuffed the sleeping young man, dragged him across the floor and, before the eyes of the lady, hanged him by a steel chain from the beam. The young wife, maddened with horror and grief, ran to the window, flung it open and dashed herself down to her death on the stone steps below. Such was the ghastly drama re-enacted centuries later before Lady Selsdon.

APE'S BODY AND HUMAN FACE.

There are all kinds of ghosts in this book, good, bad, and appaling. None of them is indifferent. The nicest "returns" are those of the kittens, Villish Mona Veen and Fairy Flax, both of whom came after death to nestle for a little while upon the lap of their grieving mistress, Miss Thessel Cochrane, that she might know they were happy and at peace.

The worst phenomenon is the repulsive elemental with an ape's body and a human face, who took delight in appearing behind a shoulder, or hanging over the balusters. The most charming ghosts of all are old Alfred Louis, twice encountered on the Folkestone Road by Miss Maude ffoulkes, and the shade of Gordon Knight, the pathetic and very minor poet befriended by Miss Estelle Stead in his former home in Smith Square, Westminster.

FETCHED TO THE GRAVE.

There is the story of lovely Sarah Fletcher, with her

. . . face to lose youth for, to occupy age
With the dream of, meet death with. . .

and there is the story—perhaps the most gruesome in the book—of a little boy, ill-treated by his father, who came to fetch the old man to his grave and who could not be driven back by prayer or the power of a psalm.

There is the horrible tale of the two young men who made a pact to watch for ghosts in a haunted house. C. was terrified by the extraordinary behaviouf of P., appalled by his friend's sudden insistence that they should drink a libation to Evil. It was not until he realized that some alien terror had taken possession of his friend's body that he attempted to escape—and with disastrous results.

Then there is the haunted cottage in Mayfair, the Iron Cage of Lille, the Quakers' burying-ground. . . poor Madame du Deffand! These candlelight tales are appallingly authentic. From those things that are evil in which we do not believe, Good Lord deliver us.

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PESTERED BY WIFE

American Advertises His "Obituary" Unsuccessfully

Wearied by his ex-wife's persistent claims that he owed £100 arrears of alimony, Mr. Frank Pieczerka, of Passiac, New Jersey, hit on the notion of ending it all by pretending to be dead.

He inserted an obituary notice of himself in a local newspaper—even specifying the Church at which the "funeral" was to be held.

His divorced wife read the obituary, but somehow she was not convinced by it. It did not seem to her to ring true.

Accordingly, acting merely on "woman's intuition", as she afterwards confessed, she went to the alleged "funeral" and was not at all surprised when the coffin failed to turn up.

Mrs. Pieczerka went to the police and showed them the bogus obituary notice, but was informed that that in itself was not an offence.

KILLS HER FRIEND FOR A THRILL

Hope Morgan, the girl who killed her lifelong friend, Elizabeth Giltner, "for a thrill" as they sat writting wedding invitations, was found dead in her cell last month at Mason (Michigan). She had hanged herself with her pyjamas.

The girls were writing invitations for Miss Giltner's wedding when Miss Morgan drew a revolver and fired four shots. Later she said she often felt impelled to kill for the thrill.

DUCE MAY GO TO ETHIOPIA

Aviation source in Rome say Premier Mussolini is planning a swift airplane flight to Ethiopia to inspect Italy's newly won territory. His final decision, these persons declared, will depend upon events in Spain.

If the flight takes place, Il Duce probably would use one of the newest types of Italian planes, capable of flying 260 miles an hour, it was said.

He would proceed directly from Rome to Addis Ababa, making only one stop on the North African coast.

BURGLAR TEACHES CITIZENS

A lecture meeting was held at the auditoriums of girls' high school in Shimizu City, Japan, under the auspices of the municipal office to teach the citizens how to prevent burglaries. The features of the meeting was a man with a record of 10 robberies who gave a detailed account of his experiences.

PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE IN ISLAM

A Combination Of Idealism And Realism

By Dr. S. N. A. JAFRI.

Philosophy is the intellectual view of things. Any attempt to rationalise life is conducive to that end. Conscience is a great guide; and Islam exhorts its followers to respond to its call; the Quran repeatedly says "Why do you not think? Why do you not use your brains, and why do you not respond to the call of conscience?"

When we talk of the philosophy of life in Islam, we mean that we are to put in high relief those points in Muslim religion which will appeal to our intellect and at the same time help us in every walk of life. For instance what are the dictates of Islam about our relation with God and the material world: about the freedom of conscience; about faith and practice; about Nature and God; about the Ego and the absolute Ego? These are the problems which have vexed the philosophers and Scientists of all ages; and even the science of physics which was expected to lay bare all the hidden secrets of this physical world, still seems to be far away from its objective. The best solution of all these problems was given by the Prophet of Arabia who decreed that the exploration of the material world was inevitable to understand the All-pervading God. It is for this reason that the Quran repeatedly asserts that Nature is God's behaviour. The distinctive feature of Islam is that it takes the empirical view of life and its problems. Its commands and tenets help in keeping an equilibrium between the body and the soul. It teaches us to face facts, and not to shrink before adverse currents. This survey of the universe and the analysis of the problem made in the Quran creates in us a feeling of intellectual pleasure, such as a scientist enjoys in his laboratory by solving the problems of physics and chemistry in the scientific crucible. The Prophet of Arabia was helped in his mission of creating this empirical attitude by the fact that it is the characteristic of the people of Arabia to hold to the positive, so much so that even in poetry, which is an inspired art, they care more for the concrete than the abstract.

The physical, political and social factors have moulded the spirit of Islam, as they nave done in the case of almost all other religions.

Deeds, Not Mere Ideas

The Quaran which is the fountain-head of Islam and Muslim culture, emphasises more upon deed than idea; and thus inculcates the habit of concrete thought. In that age, which cared more for the invisible than for the visible. Mohammad caused an intellectual revolution by stressing more on the visible than the invisible. It will not be an exaggeration if I claim to say that by bringing this tendency into prominence, in the development of thought, Islam laid the foundations of scientific thinking and rationalism, which ushered in the modern age. By teaching the people that Nature is God's behaviour, it brought their Self in unison with the ultimate reality. It was the faith of "Iman" which enriched mankind with enthusiasm to explore the concrete facts of the Universe.

This spirit of understanding the character of Nature, and acquiring knowledge, became instrumental, in indirectly bringing us closer to Him. Seeing this intellectual change in the people of that time, the great German savant, Goethe, said, 'You see this teaching never fails; with all our systems, we cannot go, and generally speaking, no man can go further than that."

Combining Ideal And The Real

Before the advent of Islam, it was the basic foundation of many religions that this material world was a myth; a place to be renounced. But it was Islam which wiped off this dualism and established the Idea of the Unity of Oneness of God. It showed that both the Ideal and the Real were two coordinating factors and not opposing ones. It brought home to the people that the Ideal and the Real are the two sides of the same shield; and that the Real is there to appreciate the Ideal. The Quran clearly says "We have not created the Heaven and the Earth and whatever is between them in spot, we have not created them but for a serious end."

Mohammed pointed out to the element of change, order of day and night, stars, humming bees, etc., as the visible signs of that Invisible Power. People were convinced that these ideas of Maya and Illusion were not conducive to the intellectual development of Society, for it would deter them from exploring the hidden treasure of Nature and harnessing them in the service of Mankind. This psychological change led them to have a new sense of appreciation and evaluation; they began to love deeds more than ideas; and gave up the idea that ethics was making them invertebrates who were turning big castles into monasteries. The theory of "resist not evil" was changed by the orientation of another theory—"Undo evil by action, if necessary", as the Quran says.

Study Of Self Commended

When the Quran says that Nature is the habit of Allah, it commands us that by studying Nature, our Self will be establishing relation with the Ultimate Self. It will be a kind of adjustment between the Self and the Non-Self. To help us in understanding the Ultimate Reality, the Prophet advises us to develop the empirical attitude towards this material world; and designed the timing and methods of prayer, to be in touch with the spiritual Being.

From the Quaranic view of the Universe and its purpose, when we come to the individual, we find that the Quran lays down three things, (a) that man is the chosen of God; (b) that man with all his faults is meant to be the representative of God on earth; and (c) that man is a free personality. In the light of these three factors, no one can blame Islam for inoculating fatalist tendencies among its followers. It rather gives them that moral courage of freedom which is necessary to fight the struggle of life; and ensures success to those who take life seriously and believe in personal efforts. Fate in Islam is a combination of effort and faith (Tadbir and Taqdir) The Prophet's clear saying is "Ours is to try, and God's to accomplish."

Islam entrusts to the Ego a directive function. It has been empowered to be refined and enlightened as the result of experience. The timing of the prayers has been so arranged in Islam as to allow the Ego to escape from the mechanism of daily worldly routines to spiritual freedom. The words 'Amr' and 'khaliq', which occur in the Quran, indicate how the creative activity of God reveals itself and observes the rule or inter-action. Those of us who have observed the role of the big personalities in the directions of dynamic movements, and of the historic events in affecting the character of these people, will see how the rule of inter-action is prominent both in the spiritual as well as the temporal world. It proves that the streams of casuality flew into the Ego from outside; and from the Ego to ultimate Ego. Thus we can say that both soul and body act and react on each other. The element of Destiny and Taqdir in Islam is also a partial manifestation of the principle of Amr. This has been defined by the eminent philosophers of Islam, partly of ethical and partly of biological origin. It shows to the Ego the glimpses of Reality, keeps up the courage to fight against all odds.

Unity Of God And Man

Then there is the crowning principle of Tauhid in Islam which demands all loyalty to God; and thus ensures the unity of mankind under one banner. This can serve as the foundation of world-unity, for it alone can help in bringing down the artificial barriers which are an impediment in developing the sense of Human Brotherhood. Since God is the real fountain-head of all knowledge and the spiritual basis of life, faith in him means the faith in Humanity. The idea of the Universe and Humanity is linked with the idea of the unity of the Godhead; and thus the purpose of Life in Islam has been regarded only to serve Humanity. It is for this service that the exploration and the conquest of the material world has been advised. Islam in its attitude towards Humanity has even gone so far as to prefer the duty of man towards man to that of his duty towards God. Any narrowing down of this circle of humanity is foreign to the true spirit of Islam. Those who indulge in such things, should remember the following saying of the Prophet "All mankind are children of God. The best-liked of them in the eyes of God is one who does service to his children. Your service for even one minute to your brother in Humanity is better than remaining in prayer for even one year."

He always deprecated the idea of dividing humanity in watertight compartments based on colour, blood or race. One piece of advice to his followers, even to troops, was that they should not belittle the religion of any one, or molest any non-believer. To him the whole universe was a mosque. Indeed the whole philosophy of Islam is put in a nutshell in the following words of the Prophet. It is this that God will say on the Day of Judgment, "Man, I was poor, but you did not help me. I was weak, but you did not defend me. I was sick, but you did not nurse me." Man will say "How could thou be poor, weak or sick, and how could I help Thee?" Then God will say "Was not so and so, your kith and kin, an embodiment of my creation in need of such help, which you refused him. If you had only helped him, you would have found Me in him." The words "Found Me in him" shows the sublimity of life in Islam.

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PRODUCING SUGAR FROM WOOD:

CHEMICAL PROCESS TO TRANSFORM WOOD INTO FODDER, GLUCOSE, AND ALCOHOL

By FRIEDRICH BERGIUS.

(Dr. Friedrich Bergius, of Heidelburg, principally known for his process of extracting benzine from coal, and that of extracting sugar from wood, was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1932 for his eminent researches in this field.)

More than a century has passed since the Frenchman Baraconnot in 1819 demonstrated the possibility of the chemical transformation of cellulose into certain forms of sugar by the use of concentrated sulphuric acid.

During this period many different attempts have been made to bring this interesting problem nearer to a solution, acids of various degrees of concentration having been employed, with or without the aid of high temperatures or high pressures. It is only during the last twenty years or so that technical experience has succeeded in applying this chemical reaction through which sugar is produced from wood for practical commercial purposes.

The scarcity of the food supply which began to be felt in Germany in the year 1916 suggested to my mind the value of utilizing the chemical phenomenon of wood-sugar as the basis process which would have en economic as well as a technical value, if by this process a concentrated and nutritive carbon-hydrate could be produced. It required many years of untiring scientific labours on the part of a group of highly-trained and expert chemists, before the so-called "hydrolysis process" could be perfected on a practical scale.

Process Of Hydrolysis

This "wood hydrolysis" is based on observations made by Willstaetter and Zechmeister, according to which highly concentrated hydro-chloric acid will dissolve cellusose, transforming it into certain qualities of sugar.

Before we could start on the actual technical work, we had to solve the problem of the material we would have to use for constructing the containers and other vessels where this chemical reaction was to take place between the wood and the hydrochloric acid. As is well-known, this acid attacks all metals except platinum and tantalum, which, of course, were far too expensive to be considered for our purposes. After years of experimenting with glass, porcelain, and prodorite retorts, we finally decided on a cast iron container, lined with an acid-proof substance, and having a capacity of over 20 cubic meters.

An important step forward was made when it was demonstrated that an acid solution containing sugar can be made to react on fresh wood, and that this reaction serves to increase the proportion of sugar in the solution. This observation led to our carrying on the sugaring process with a string of connected containers, 8 or 10 in number, somewhat in the same manner as the beet-sugar refining process. The hydro-chloric acid is conducted little by little from one container to the other through fresh wood, which has been cut fine and dried before being placed in the containers. In the next stage of the process, the hydrochloric acid is separated from the 35 per cent wood sugar solution by being distilled in a vacuum. The development of this distilling process alone consumed years of time and labour.

After leaving the distilling plant the 55 to 65 per cent sugar syrup comes into an atomizing apparatus, where it is dried by hot air. At the same time, the acetic acid content of the wood is distilled out, and condensed with the hydrochloric acid.

Unrefined Wood Sugar

The primary product of the hydrolysis process is unrefined wood sugar, which precipitates in the form of a dry brownish powder. About 65 kilos of carbo-hydrates are produced from 100 kilos of dry wood-stuff. This product can be used either in this form after the traces of acetic acid have been neutralized with lime, or combined with other substances such as potato flakes or barley, as a mixed fodder. Numerous tests have shown it to be an admirable fattening fodder, especially for hogs.

Without any further working up, unrefined wood sugar may also be mixed with green fodder, and here also, experiments have shown it to be a great success. To a limited extent, also, wood sugar can be utilized for dressing and finishing purposes in the textile industry. Through the medium of further refining, raw wood sugar can be put to a number of uses. For example, the primary product can be transformed into a fermentable carbo-hydrate, from which may be produced spirits, lactic acid, and other products of fermentation. The alcohol yield, without regard to the by-products such as xylose, galactose etc., amounts to about 50 liters per 100 kilos of unrefined wood sugar. A further by-product in the refining process is fodder albumen, which in the fermentation of the sugar takes the form of yeast. By crystallization, from 30 to 40 per cent of the raw sugar can be made fit for human consumption in the form of chemically pure glucose. The residuum of this crystallizing process can be used as fodder, or in the manufacture of alcohol.

"Lignite"

An important by-product of the process is lignite, which will run about 30 kilos per 100 kilos of dry wood pulp, and has many uses. The simplest of these is to use it to fire the boilers, but on account of its extraordinary properties it is a pity to waste it in this manner. Lignite can be used to great advantage pressed into the form of briquettes and used as the fuel in wood-gas generators, after the acetic acid has been removed. Such briquettes, after being thoroughly charred, become very hard wood-coal, and even more suited than the briquettes for burning in generating plants.

A still further by-product of the process is acetic acid. When pinewood undergoes the process of being made into sugar, the amount of acetic acid produced is about, 2-2 1|2 kilos per 100 kilos of dry wood pulp. In the case of foliage woods, the quantity reaches to about 5 kilos.

The hydrolysis process makes it also possible to extract from the wood two valuable products; namely, tannic acid and resin. Tnis is of practical value only when sufficient quantities of these substances are present.

Finally, it may be said that as a result of this process an almost complete quantitative analysis of wood has been made, dividing it into a great number of useful substances and products. The high yield of these combined products, together with the ease with which they may be adapted to the changes in market prices, renders them lucrative and profitable both individually and collectively.

Profitable Industry Of Future

The raw material required for this process is available in most countries at very reasonable prices, inasmuch as all kinds of wood, even inferior kinds of firewood and waste, may be used. This applies especially to France, half of whose departments are to a large extent covered with forest. It also deserves mention that in all wood-growing countries, the raising of such trees as can be used for making sugar will be very profitable for the forestry business, as the wood of such trees has never had a good market until now.

RHEUMATISM

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"The Magic Of Krishna's Flute"

Men Of Religion Of All Ages Sing The Same Tune

By H. M. MANJI

The flute played by Shri Krishna had a great inner significance; inasmuch as He not only played on the flute, but also sang a Song which is as famous and well-known in the world as the Flute itself. That Song is universally known as "Shri Bhagwat Gita" which literally means "The Holy Song of the Lord."

Well, what is that Song? And what was that Flute? Before we answer these questions, let us definitely understand as to what is a song and what is music.

A song is a symmetrical collection of words composed in a certain theme, commencing its construction in this theme, then enlarging and disclosing its blendings and developing its subject into other subjects, but always coming back to the primal theme and finishing its motive in it, showing the consistency, the roundness and wholeness of its conception.

Not Formal Poetry

Music is a combination of harmonious sounds revolving around a certain key, commencing its symphony in this key, then enlarging and opening its phrases and developing its tune into other keys, but always coming back to the primal key and finishing its melody in it, showing the consistency, the roundness and wholeness of its conception.

Was the playing of Krishna on the Flute a music of this kind? Is the Song sung by Him a poetry of this kind? "Certainly not," if we take it materially; and "of course", if we go deeper and see its inner significances.

Shri Bhagwat Gita revealed by Shri Krishna is not a poetry, for in it we do not find symmetrical words deliberately composed in poetical rendering; apparently the verses have no Sanskrit meters, nor can they be literally translated into the meters of any other language.

But throughout all the words of Shri Krishna there is shining one fixed Eternal Principle. Shri Krishna revealed to us the Spiritual Symphony of True Religion, setting forth all His Teachings in the Eternal Living Key of Love; enlarging and developing His theme into different subjects—just as 'Kshama', 'Dharya', 'Satya', "Tap", "Tyag" "Nyay" "Daya" "Purusharth" and so on,—disclosing exquisite blendings, but always coming back to the primal theme, back to the great spiritual motive of the Symphony, the Love of God, the motive which controls the universe, the motive around which the whole Brahmmand (i.e. the universe) is constructed, the Great Principle of Love Divine. This is what is called "the Song of the Lord," and this is what was sung by Shri Krishna thousands of years ago and yet it echoes from the hearts and souls of millions and billions of men, women and children even to-day.

Now, let us come to our central theme, our original subject. What was that Flute which Shri Krishna played on? Is that Flute still preserved somewhere by any one of the disciples of Shri Krishna? Is it to be found in any museum of the world; or even in any temple or cave?

Voice Of Life

As the flute is a musical instrument, we must find out the inner significance of music in order to find out the reality of the "Flute" played by Shri Krishna, just as we have found out of the "Song" sung by Him.

"In the final analysis of all things," says Shahnaz Waite, a great Baha'i poetess in the West "physically, mentally and spiritually, we are brought face to face with the great truth that Life is Love, and Love is Life, and its audible Voice is Music." Law of Attraction gives life to the material world by composing the elements, so the Law of Love, which is the fundamental reality of every religion, gives life eternal to the human world by moulding into one the hearts and minds of the peoples.

Look at the world, study deeply the present conditions and find out the root cause of wars and bloodshed, of hatred and prejudices, of poverty and starvation. It is simply because there is no selfless Love in the realms of human hearts and minds. Bound together by the ties of business, of marriage, of political pact and covenant, of indulgent tolerance or ordinary amenities of human necessities, or of even so-called religious customs and ceremonies and of names and groups of societies, human beings cannot become one and united; these ties and ropes are liable to break at any moment. It is like tying together some iron bars, no matter how closely and strongly they are tied. Let the Divine Metallurgist come on the scene and melt all these bars in the fiery furnace of the Love of God, cast them in one single mould of spiritual brotherhood of mankind; then and then only will their atoms co-mingle with each other, their spirits, souls, minds, hearts, thoughts, interests, aims and purposes will become united and inseparable.

Powers Of Music

Hence it is clear that Religion is Love, and Love is Music. It is towards this Music that Shri Krishna was able to attract a multitude.

There is no doubt that "a certain kind of melody makes the spirit happy; another makes it sad; still another excites it to action. All these emotions can be caused by the voice of music. Whatever is in the heart of man, music moves and awakens, A heart full of good feelings and combined with a good voice can produce a great effect. For instance, if there be love in the heart, through melody it will increase until its intensity can scarcely be borne, but if evil thoughts are in the heart, such as hatred, it will increase and multiply. Some feelings occur accidentally and some have a foundation. Some people are naturally kind, but they may be accidentally upset by wave of anger, but when they hear music, the true nature will reassert itself. Music, therefore, really awakens the real nature, the individual essence." (Words of 'Abd'ul Baha.')

A New Chapter Of History

Look back on the history of the world and you will find that these were the periods of motion, of activities, and of movements in each field of existence and in every department of life; these were the turning points of history itself and these regular and successive appearance of the divine religion were the only prime-movers of humanity in every age.

Thus sayeth the Lord through Shri Krishna in Shrimad Bhagwat Gita:—

"From time to time whenever there occurs downfall of religion, descendant of Bharati (And) the rise of irreligion, then My Spirit do I create.—VII.

"For the protection of the righteous, the destruction of evil-doers. (And) firmly establish the Religion, make I possible (i.e. manifest I).

"Myself from age to age—VIII." (Shrimad Bhagwat Gita. Gnyan-Vibhag Yog. Adhyay 4th-Verses: 7 & 8.

TOUGH GUY IS O.K.

The expression "tough guy" was described as "O.K." by Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, at the Authors' Club dinner.

Referring to the common tongue of Britain and America(he said our ears might soon be attuned to the music of "boomdoggle" and "skullugery."

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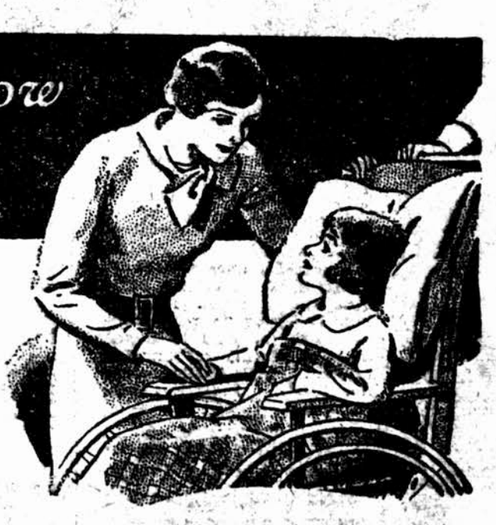

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BRIJLAL BIYANI: A PEN-PICTURE

Leading Congressman Of Berar, Industrialist And Social Reformer

By POLITICUS

A slim smiling figure, on the right side of forty, with a heart that beats with the quickening pace and the mind always sure of his aim, he walks his way. This is Mr. Brijlal Biyani, the Congressite member of the Council of State.

Whenever I see Mr. Biyani, I see him in that setting, rushing fast on the heels of an impatient traveller who would conquer his way, whatever the obstacles. He has the appearance more than looks, a keen lively face and an expression of enamelled self-assurance.

HE JOINS CONGRESS

Born in a respectable and well-to-do family, which had to see adverse days, he brings the industry of a Marwari and the atmosphere of plenty with him. He was a brilliant student at Akola, where he matriculated and at Nagpur (Morris College) where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He passed his Previous Law and finished the terms of the Final, when the prophet of New India, Mahatma Gandhi, appeared on the horizon and his call for the battle for freedom shook the millions from that lethargy which had enveloped us with the advent of the soul-crushing alien rule. The keen and impatient youth in Mr. Biyani could not stand still in this tumultuous rising of India's soul, asserted itself and threw its lot in the struggle that ensued at the historic Nagpur Congress leaving for ever his career at the bar.

AS A SOCIAL REFORMER

Since then his life has been a record of public service. By his ceaseless social activities he brought a tremendous change in the outlook of Marwaris in general and Maheshwaris in particular. He has been a radical reformer since his college days and in later years was elected as General Secretary of the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha and it was he who, with his healthy outlook and intelligent appreciation of changing times, gave a new turn and living breath to this body and brought an envigorating atmosphere of real social service. He always stood boldly against everything that was antiquated, tattered and misfit in the social structure of his community. It was in the fitness of things, therefore, that the community elected him the President of the 10th Session of the Maheshwari Mahasabha at Deolgaon. He has largely contributed to the anti-Pardah movement in Marwari community. He has not only discarded Pardah from his own family but has carried a spirit of freedom into it. To-day his wife and daughters enjoy the same free air and walk with the same freedom and dignity, as a born Madrasi or Maharashtrian lady, who has not known what the Pardah is in her life. He has been personally instrumental in bringing many a woman out from the darkness of Pardah and veil to the light of social freedom.

BERAR KESARI

He has contributed his fullest share in our freedom movement and has always taken an active part in it. He was the dictator and War Secretary of Berar in Satyagrah movement in 1930 and 1932 and it was he who carried on the fight ceaselessly until the movement was postponed. He was, and even now is, called Berar Kesari, the Lion of Berar. He was arrested and sent to jail in 1930 as well as in 1932 for 12 and 18 months respectively. He occupies a very important position in Berar Congress politics, is the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee for the last two years, is also the President of Vidarbha Congress Parliamentary Board, and is the soul of election activities in Berar.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES

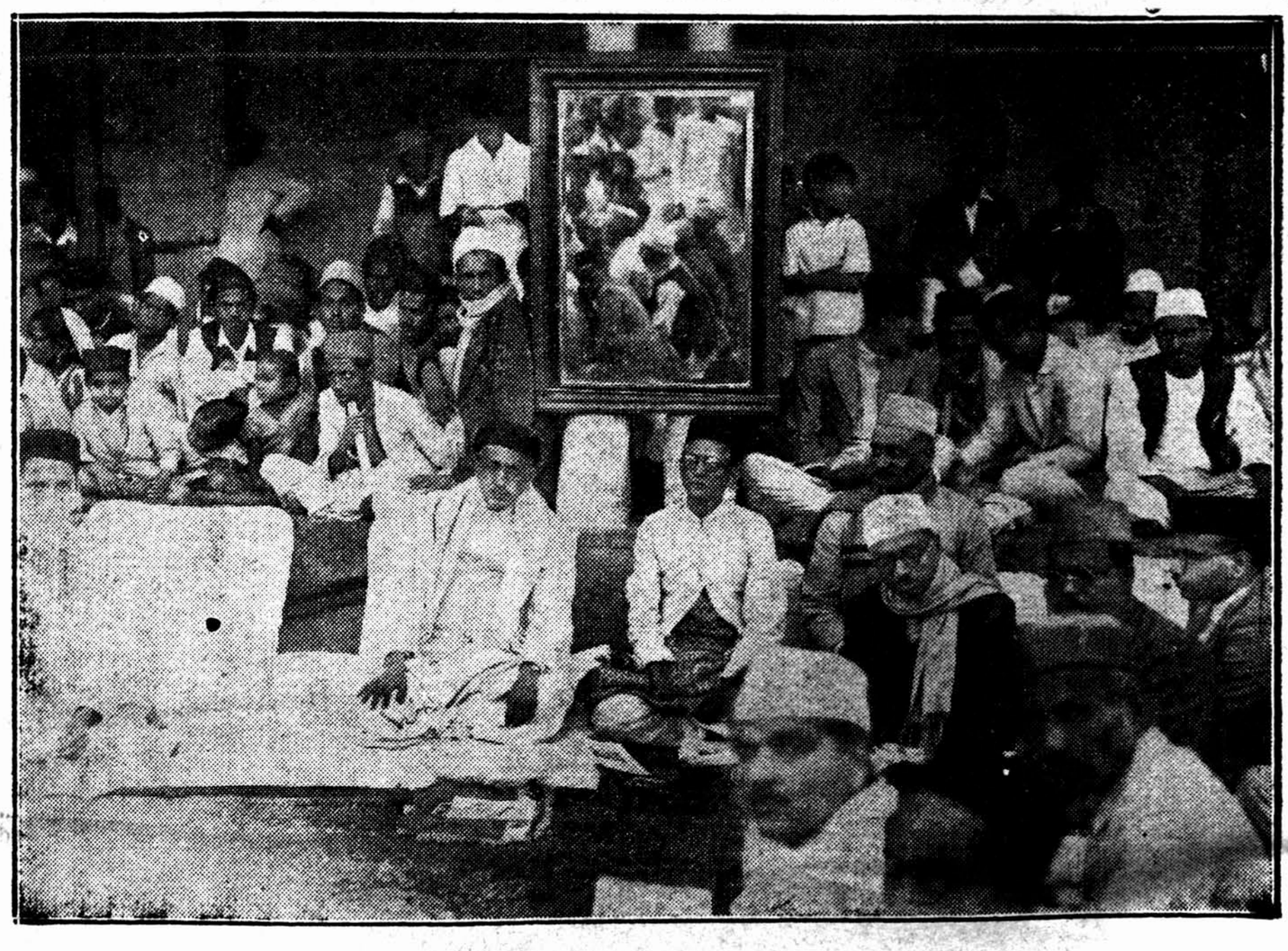
From the very beginning of his public life he showed a pronounced literary taste and was even inclined towards a journalistic career. But the political situation in the country intervened and demanded his better attention and he could not, therefore, do much to express the literary side of his development. However, he founded a printing establishment at Akola in 1922 and, admidst his multifarious duties, has made it, the Rajasthan Press, what it is to-day, the largest printing equipment in the province, with its fine buildings and layout. He also started a Hindi weekly from the press which could not, however, survive due to some unforeseen circumstances. In the spring of 1935 he started a new Hindi journal, the "Nav-Rajasthan" which has now become one of the best weeklies in the world of Hindi journalism. In its early days he used to contribute his thought-provoking articles regularly. In 1935 he was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 25th Session of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Nagpur and his short speech won the admiration of all those present. He is a member of the Standing Committee of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and is also on the executive of Bhartiya Sahitya Parishad.

CONTRIBUTION TO INDUSTRY

A man of action, he has contributed almost in every sphere of public life of the province. It was mainly due to his initiative and inspiration that the Berar Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1934 and, within this short period, has become one of the most important chambers in India and a potential force in organising the commerce and industry of the province. All this has been achieved under his guidance. He takes no insignificant interest in civic life and was the Vice-President of Akola Municipal Committee. Even now he takes a very keen interest in civic affairs.

Thus one can see that he has been, and is, in the vanguard of public activity in the province. Of course he has his own weaknesses. He has a temperament which knows no rough expression. It refuses to be stiff and unyielding, which is, sometimes necessary to keep oneself steady in public life. It is atonce his strength as well as his weakness. The playful and expressive lips give a note of childish wilfulness to the face, and his smile, ever ready to flash across it, completes the portrait. To my mind, this smile is the most powerful weapon in his armoury, and he knows perfectly how to use it. His success in life, and his difficulties, both, can be attributed to this geniality of temperamental expression, which atonce brings the impression of a polished gentleman and cultured conversationalist. At heart he is an artist who loves the gaiety and colour of life in its manifold varieties, a life which pulsates with the quick throbbing of youth, its unwary vehemence and resolution.

Such is Mr. Brijlal Biyani, who has just been elected from the province of Vidarbha for the Council of State. I hope he will prove his mettle even in that lame, spectacular body. He is not a very skilled debator, but is a very sweet and convincing speaker. As a parliamentarian he is not inexperienced. He had had his training in the C. P. Council of which he was a distinguished Swarajist member for many years and from which he resigned after the Lahore Congress mandate.



The annual gathering of the Nutan Sarvajanik Vyayam Mandir, Nadiad, took place on the 26th ultimo under the presidentship of Raj Mitra Datar Ramanbhai Keshavbhai of Petlad.

Are you an outsize? Are you embarrassed by a double chin, an overfull bust, the absence of a waist line and bulges of superfluous adipose? The doctor will tell you that fat has a bad effect on the heart and the system in general. Hundreds of women suffered like you. But thanks to Redusa,* the pills that dissolve 14 lbs. of unwanted fat in a fortnight these women have regained the graceful lines and charm of girlhood. Redusa* remedies faulty gland function ing. It leaves no undesirable after-effects. And it is sold in the form of tasteless tablets. A bottle costs Rs. 2/8/-. Inquire at the chemist's.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

DE VALERA

DE VALERA. By P. Brijnath Sharga. Published by Upper India Publishing House, Ltd.

The author of "Gandhi" has now added "De Valera" to the "Rebels or Redeemers?" series that the Lucknow Literature Palace is placing before the public of this country. Eight hundred years of blood-feud between Ireland and England is what the book deals with. Such authorities as are quoted in the book must perforce make one gape at Providence and exclaim, Merciful indeed!

Coming to the subject of the book, one reads in it how from an "Unknown Foreign" and an unostentatious man of letters uninterested and away from politics, De Valera ultimately waded through rivers of blood, missed the hangman's noose by a curious circumstance and by his transparent sincerity and single-mindedness became the idol, of his people. There were Collins, Griffith and an array of equally devoted patriots whose skill, intelligence and strategy should rank higher in the annals of Irish struggle; but De Valera towered above them all.

Was it Pandit Jawaharial who said: "It is impossible for any Indian to be out of politics conditioned as India is to-day"? It was the same with De Valera. However much he might try to keep aloof from the turmoil around him, however much he might try to concentrate on his Mathematics or the pursuit of the Gaelic language, forces more compelling and more vital for Ireland could not but claim obedience even from the most disinterested of individuals. And once caught in the turmoil he cuts out a path for himself by sheer sincerity, fearlessness and ability That De Valera is all this even his worst opponent cannot deny

Brilliant as a literary man, De Valera showed greater brilliance as a political leader. In the Conference which brought the Free State Constitution he did not take part. But those who did had his authority and they were vested with plenipotentiary powers. Yet when they brought the Peace Pact De Valera felt outraged. Over this point there has been much controversy and even now De Valera's action is subject of adverse comments. Whatever documentary evidence that may be cited, one has to understand the man before judging him. He is incorrigible and obstinate. Once he takes a decision it is final and there is no question of right or wrong about it. His loyalty is to Irish Republic. Anything that he does, in his judgment, must be right if it furthers the object he has in view.

After ten years of futile antagonism and ineffective boycott, of assault and reprisals, he decided to utilise the Constitution. The Imperial Conference of 1926 decided the question for him. To capture the machinery of Government and apply the Statute of Westminster—that is the path he decided upon. And the constitutional battle he has been waging now has attracted the attention of the whole world. He has put Britain's sincerety to the test.

Brijnath Sharga, the author of this book, may congratulate himself on the book he has placed in the hands of his countrymen. It contains stuff that one can consume with benefit. The Free State Constitution and Land Laws are published as Appendices to the book.

N. S.

Parsi Marriage And Divorce Act

THE PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES: BY Pestonji Phirozshah Balsara, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O. S.). Published by Jehangir B. Karani's Sons, Bombay. Price As. 8.

The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, Act XV of 1865, was one of the enactments embodied in a compilation entitled "The Parsee Laws," which was published in 1883 by Mr. Jehangir Benjanji Karani, one of the pioneers in the business of booksellers and publishers in Bombay. That Act has now been amended by Act III of 1936 to meet the altered views and demands of the present-day Parsis. The explanatory notes appended to several sections of the Act help the reader in appreciating the changes introduced in the new enactment.

Whilst reading this new Act one is amazed at the caprice and iniquity underlying the provisions of the old Act which governed the matrimonial relations of Parsis during the last seven decades. Such is the tyranny of man-made laws! Within a short time, perhaps, a Parsi Solon would be stirred by similar sentiments. Whilst he will demand alterations in several provisions of the existing law, the artillery of his criticism would probably be directed most vehemently against the definition of the term "Parsi," which, as embodied in the new Act, draws an arbitrary distinction between a Zoroastrian and a Parsi Zoroastrian, a distinction which is repugnant to the spirit and traditions of the creed of the Prophet of Iran, although in the opinion of a large majority of the community, it is necessary in the existing conditions.

It is suprising to find Mr. Balsara repeating, in the very first explanatory note, the oft-corrected error that the Parsis left Iran twelve centuries ago "to escape the destruction of their faith and race at the hands of the Arabs." How erroneous this belief is, has been repeatedly brought home to the Parsi community by its own scholars such as the late Mr. G. K. Nariman. Such popular errors, like popular prejudices, die hard, but Mr. Balasara, who is a student of the ancient history of Iran, should have been aware of this pitfall. Where, however, was the necessity for the annotator of a legal publication such as this for an excursion into an obscure region of history? Have the reasons for the exodus of the ancient Iranians from their fatherland any bearing on their remote descendants' law of marriage and divorce?

R. P. M.

Economic Policies And Peace

ECONOMIC POLICIES AND PEACE. By Sir Arthur Salter K.C.B.
(DAY TO DAY PAMPHLET No. 34. —The Hogarth Press. 1sh.)

The Merttens Peace Lectures of which this is one are concerned with the kind of analysis of various factors, which may help us in the immediate problem, which dominates all others in the world.—How we can best act to avert the next great war that is threatening us. As such they are of very considerable interest to every one who follows the events of the present chaotic world.

International Anarchy, the absence of any machinery to solve international disputes, was the fundamental cause of the last War. To-day, economic factors in general combine with political grievances and resentments to create forces which threaten peace. It is with these that the present lecture deals. There is that most dangerous mentality among nations that unites the resentment of weakness to the arrogance of newly-gained strength and creates a mood of reckless adventure. The impact on this of economic problems and policies of mass unemployment, of intimate association of the State with economic enterprise and the like, generates forces which are immensely greater than the sum of their separate strengths. Economic policies, therefore, need to be considered from the point of view of their effect not only on general prosperity but on general peace. We should concentrate on changing policies which have comparatively unimportant economic consequences, but are exceptionally dangerous and provocative. Such are the colonial economic policies, the use of diplomatic machinery to further the interests of the nationals in world markets, export bounties and subsidies, and State intervention in regard to privately negotiated foreign loans. A change in policy in these four fields is most required to establish the economic foundations of peace.

These problems are briefly yet clearly analysed and should be of considerable use to every reader to make current events more intelligible. We do not, of course, always agree with the lecturer's analysis. For instance, figures are quoted (P. 27) to make out that before the War the economic importance of her colonies to Germany was negligible, but isolated statistics can be notoriously misleading. Germany during these years was solely concerned with consolidating her Empire in Europe. Bismarck long opposed of colonial enterprise. It was only as German oversea commercial interests increased that he was gradually converted to their views; and in any case quarter of a century is a short period for a young nation to develop her colonies. Or to take another instance. Can we say of Manchuria (If we disregard for the moment the legal fiction of its being an independent State) that it is economically unimportant to Japan? Already it has invited millions of Japanese capital to develop the coal and iron resources. From another point of view as the great war proved colonies are a source of great prestige which is defined as "a country's potential ability to enforce national policy" (P. 15) and, of course, no peace time guarantee of Open-door can be observed during a war. Therefore, in fact, the economic importance of colonies depends on various circumstances and cannot be dismissed by a single general statement.

We cannot help feeling, also, that the remedies here suggested require vision and courage of which democracy is quite incapable at present. They are as unlikely to be practised as many other remedies which are dismissed because "we cannot use them in time to affect our immediate fate" (P. 10.) It is, for instance, unimaginable that England "should offer to join with others in placing their colonies under the Mandate system, under conditions which would include international supervision of the Open-door System. We may be forgiven if we think that the proposed measures are too wise for this foolish world of ours, and yet perhaps, too, trivial to affect its trend. That does not mean that we despair for humanity. The world will come to wisdom slowly!

A. T.

PROPAGANDIST BOOK

SAHITYA AND SAMAJ JIVAN: By Lalji Pendse, Bombay, Price Rs. 1/4.

This book written by Mr. Lalji Pendse is not worth the paper on which it is printed. The book betrays partizan spirit and a bias that exclude it from being classed either as literature or an expression of life. To read the literature of the past and to appraise it from the standpoint of views and theories current in the world of to-day is to understand neither the one nor the other correctly, much less to interpret them fruitfully. The economic interpretation of history is a mode of explaining social forces proper in its own sphere. But when one seeks to interpret the literature of the past on this principle, one lays himself open to the charge of deliberate misrepresentation of that past. Mr. Pendse has held up Marathi literature from Dnyaneshwar to Tukaram to ridicule on the ground that it had for its aim the justification of the capitalistic state of society. Now, on the very face of it, the charge is ridiculous. Literature certainly expresses contemporary life; it is either a reflection of that life or its criticism. Life in Maharastra in those days was very different from what it is to-day. It was simpler and swayed by forces other than those that play about it to-day. The saints of Maharastra sang and wrote from spiritual and moral impulses within them. They were not dictated to by any one above them to write what they wrote. On the other hand, in matters both religious and social they were protestants of their age. How can one sweepingly condemn them, then, as parties to perpetuate the bondage of the powers that be on the common people? The whole book is more or less tainted by this adverse bias of the writer. The writer has given at the end a list of books that he desires others to believe to have read on the subject. But the book itself shows that the writer has done nothing of the kind. We have no space here to dot the i's and cross the t's in support of what we say. But the brochure is no better than propaganda, and a propaganda to condemn what he does not like with a view to compound for the dogma he swears by.

V. N. N.

A Hindi Novel

GHAR KI RAHA, by Sjt. Indra Vasavada, Publisher Saraswati Press, Benares City. Price 1-4-0; pages 230.

The novel is receiving very good notices from all quarters and those it deserves. The late Munshi Premchand rightly remarks about this interesting novel, "The originality, character painting, imagination and style of description indicate that Hindi has a hopeful and bright future in the realm of fiction." We cannot help encouraging the writer to produce works of greater merit and thus enrich the Hindi literature.

Munnu, the orphan, receives a ray of that divine power called love, which guides him throughout his life and which, after many odds, becomes a paradise of his existence. That very love infuses in him the divine qualities of patience, perseverance and peace in the face of the worst calamities of life. He unconsciously seems to believe and act according to the great truth of the Bhagvatgita "Karmanyavadhikarasthe ma phalesu kadachana." He was like a sailor who navigated his fully laden boat of life, through the trails and tribulations of a perilous sea."

H. P. G.

Lawrence's Last Book Not To Be Published For 25 Years

"The Mint", Priced At £100,000 Per Copy, Said To Be A Remarkable Work

Two copies of "The Mint," Lawrence of Arabia's hitherto unpublished description of his own experiences of life in the Royal Air Force just after the war, have been lodged at the Library of Congress, at Washington, by American publishers.

This procedure has been necessary to preserve copyright in the books according to American law. The book has also to be offered for sale, but, to deter purchasers, the price has been fixed at £100,000 a copy.

DID NOT MINCE WORDS

Mr. Raymond Savage, who owns the English copyright of the book, informed me recently that there is no prospect of the book being published in England within the next 25 years. The manuscript and copies are at present lodged in a strong room at his bank.

Mr. Savage added:

"In 'The Mint' are the thoughts of a very remarkable man who did not mince his words. I have read the book carefully several times and, in my opinion, it is as near a work of genius as 'The Seven Pillars of Wisdom.'

"Owing to a flaw in the American copyright law anyone can demand to see the book after it has been lodged at the library. This was done by a critic of an American paper. 'The Saturday Review of Literature.' He has written an accurate and true review.

RESULTED IN R.A.F. CHANGES

A few of Col. Lawrence's friends were allowed to read the manuscript of the book during his lifetime, and it has been stated that a number of changes in Air Force training and routine were due to the book being read by a high official of the Air Ministry.

Shortly before his death Col. Lawrence told his brother and executor, Mr. A. W. Lawrence, that he did not want the book to be published during the lifetime of any of the people mentioned in it.

He made no specific mention of it in his will.

In the "Saturday Review of Literature" it is stated that the book is dedicated to the English author, Mr. Edward Garnett and written under the pseudonym of "Aircraftman Ross."

The book, the review continues,

"Lawrence Of Arabia"

runs to just under 70,000 words and is divided into two parts, the first being in the form of a diary. It adds that "The Mint" is written with deep psychological insight.

Col. Lawrence joined the training school for the Royal Air Force at Uxbridge as "Aircraftman Ross" in 1922. He was later known as "Aircraftman Shaw." His death, from injuries in a motor-cycling accident, occurred in May last year.

THE BEGGAR WOMAN

I sit upon the cold, wet grass
And pine my aching heart away;
Pleading with those who chance to pass
My pittance for the weary day.

And some there are that heave a sigh
Who share my awful, wretched lot,
And some who merely pass me by
With things they have and I have not.

My face is wet with flowing tears,
My eyes are tired, dim and sore
My brow is lined with grieving years
Must I live thus for evermore?

With outstretched hands I beg and pray
Yet who cares for all my wails and moans?
Peace is only in the tombstone, they say
An end to all grief and groans.

What tho' the noon-day sun be hot,
And winter's winds be biting cold,
This little spot abandon I must not
For dearer is it to me than gold.

Full many a lonesome dreary year
In all the seasons wet or dry
I sit there on mine spot so dear
And watch the idle rich pass by.

I call to mind when but a child
Oft I sat upon my mother's knee,
How when on a very rainy night
The Bible story she'd tell to me.

Of little Jesus in a stable
No ease or comforts at all had He,
How then I thought 'twas but a fable,
Not knowing it'd happen thus to me.

I little thought 'twas possible then
For man to be so gross unkind,
I do not think so now, how can I when
His own people to my grief are blind.

With cheerful looks and mien so bright
They pass me by each lonely day,
No tender look, oh! is it right
When just a little give they may?

You suffered too, dear Lord I know
Upon thy Cross on Calvary high,
I'm suffering too, sweet Jesus, so
Take my Cross and let me die.

—"ALICE IN WONDERLAND".

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Herd Instinct In Art—Nazi "Rishis" Also Chant—"Spiritual Structure"—Imperialism In Art—The "Strangest Part" Of Surrealism—Fashionable Flirtations In Art—Appeals to "Philosophy" And Half-Truths—Cloak Intellectual Superficialities

We are now beginning to be very solemnly advised, from the usual quarters, of course, that we should keep in touch with international events. We should think of India not only in international terms. We should place India responsive to events on the international stage as well. That is what we are, rightly and wisely, told by those who have taken upon themselves this particularly philosophic responsibility. Some of us cultivate the belief that our task is not merely to repeat the innocuous generous advcie but to see and seek its application to the realities of the nation's daily life and events. The consistency of events and ideas one generally observes in national iife and activities in Europe or America is a phenomenon of such utter contrast and rarity in all except perhaps a very few of aspects of our national life that its absence is seldom, if at all noticed. May be, it is the natural fate of the enslaved illiterate that we have elected to remain by our intellectual make-believes. It is nearly criminal to disturb with consistent examination national events that could maintain their fatal detachment from the lavish scale and range of advice which national intellectual complacence by -sheer force of the make-believe habit produces massively for broadcast distribution. It will be remembered that the Nazi Chief Minister of propaganda, Goebbels, issued a "firman" against art criticism by the young on the ground that they were both immature and ignorant and that art was far too important a feature of national life to be left uncontrolled by those who had he future of the Nazis in their custody.

Art is International News.

International criticism formed its condemnatory estimate of the Nazi "firman,". And, even the Nazis had to explain and revise their "firman" Ministerial Director Alfred Ingemor Berndt, the Reich's associate press chief offering the new interpretation observed in his speech to the Reich Cultural Chamber:—

"Judgment of art work in the National Socialist State can be made only on the basis of the National Socialist viewpoint of culture. Only the party and the State are in a position to determine artistic values by appeal to the National Socialist artistic standpoint. If judgment has been issued by those who are appointed to pass judgment on art, the reporter may, of course, employ the value thereby established. This situation will arise only rarely, however."

Nazis Speak Of "Spiritual Structure."

The principle is now definitely established that value in artistic production depends, so far as the third Reich is concerned, upon its "Nationist Socialist" character. Propaganda Minister Goebbels supported this with the statement that art criticism was in "need of reform". He desired to place it on "a new basis." Its whole form will be "adapted to Germany's present spiritual structure." For most of us, accustomed to regard national art and culture as more the matter for the personal likes and dislikes of anybody who happens to be illuminated for the moment as a "leader"—the Indian copyright phrase for accommodating politicians—this fuss about art and culture could only evoke the self-righteous tolerant smile.

Untrained And Unprepared.

That art should be international news, that it should evoke international criticism, that even the all-powerful Nazis should react to this criticism and, above all, that art should be taken so seriously as to demand national control from the Nazis are, intellectually, events that most of us are unprepared and untrained to understand. In the first place, art is with us seldom serious news. Secondly, it is outside international notice. For the simple reason that we ourselves have ruled it out of court. We have claimed, with little pretence for reasoned dignity, that we are as a nation, "unique" untouched and untouchable by any international criticism, standards or judgment.

The Insane National Demand.

Finally, who amongst us would be so recklessly insane as to demand national control in art, national control not in the mere job-hunting sense of Indianising but in the more desperately difficult sense of formulating a collective outlook that can save national art and culture from being the leisure-time relief for the benevolent eminence of individuals? The "spiritual structure" of the Nazis has at least the collective excuse if not the discipline.

Individual Romancing.

The "spiritual structure" of our art and culture needs only the lyric fervour of star-gazing "rishis". For their poetic speculations, their acquisitive individualism, the collective outlook or even an excuse, responsibility or discipline are superfluous. They are accustomed to say light in terms of the individuals and we are accustomed or may be reconciled to see this patent individualism unexamined and synonymous with nationalism. No wonder that imperialism in art finds its congenial soil in India. For is not every "rishi" poetaster —in prosey verse and versey prose—free to indulge the "mystic" values of Indian art? And, is not every tourist, "cultural ambassador" and "friend of India" ready and willing to offer homage to India's "spiritual heritage?" Why worry about its spiritual quagmire in the present? Why strike the discordant note when foreign "friend" and nationalist, tourist and cultural exponent all seem to be in tune with India's infinite intangibles and all can afford to flirt with India's art and culture with perfect safety?

Brilliant Label For Import.

If we cannot import the ways of the Nazis, here is another rather attractive label we can borrow to give the international flavour to the undisciplined cultural individualism which is the vogue, incredible as it may appear, as a sign and token of nationalism. It is labelled as "Surrealism" in art and has to its credit not only a show in London but a literary crusader, Herbert Read, has already a "shot" a book on the subject. It would easy enormously the task of our literary exponent, of the star-gazing cult. For the gospel of Surrealism as preached by Herbert Read and the new British converts has this distinct advantage. It says "The subject-matter of art is whithin you; let imagination run riot; point your dreams; confess your subconscious mind, and be hanged to aesthetics."

Arts At Loose End

Lest I get accused I hasten to mention that the language cited is of Eric Newton ('Manchester Guardian') who obviously does not take kindly to the new religion of individualism. He is, naturally unable to see how brilliantly appropriate and congenial the gospel of Surrealism is for the "spiritual structure" and soil of India. Mr. Newton complains that "for the first-time the fine arts (architecture excepted) have no master to serve. Priest and king no longer use the artist as a matter of course to further their spiritual or material purposes, to furnish cathedral or palace. The fine arts are at a loose end. artist, unemployed, has nothing to do but paint and carve in a vacuum—and get bored. He gets bored not with art but with fashionable art, and he promptly reverses his direction and invents another fashion." And fashion able art in India is bolstered up with philosophy and half-baked truths which declare the regime of the superficialities which govern the Indian intellectuals.

"Fashionable Art."

What does make Mr. Newton their turgid phrases, their philosophical apologetics, and their psychological rhetoric is that never once do they make the simple and natural admission that Surrealism is largely the result of sheer boredom—boredom with the art-for-art's-sake, formal-design school of Roger Fry, which found its logical cul-de-sac in abstract art. Fry was the defender of Classicism in the arts, and during the last generation Classicism reached a point of logical exhaustion in coming to the conclusion that the subject of a painting matters nothing and that the purest art can therefore be reduced to a series of circles and straight lines."

The fashion for "purest art" exhausted we have once more resurrected individualism and given it the new label of Surrealism.

The Strangest Part

But the strangest part of the apologia for Surrealism is, Mr. Newton observes, "their determination to put the fantastic and the illogical on a logical and philosophical basis. Mr. Read appeals to Hegel and Marx for support, saying that Surrealism is a manifestation of "dialectical materialism." Mr. Hugh Sykes Davies appeals no less fervently to Bacon and Coleridge to justify the Surrealist practice of letting the artist's imagination lead the artist withersoever it will.' He concludes: — "All these appeals to psychology and philosophy are surely a waste of time if their only purpose is to emphasise a half-truth and to justify extremism in Romantic art."

Not So Strange For India

Never mind what Mr. Newton says. I predict a glorious future for Surrealism in India. It is one of those brilliant labels with infinite elasticity for conflicting logic and contradictory postulates that are so eminently the staple mental and "spiritual" food of present-day India. What wonderful opportunities the gospel of Surrealism does offer to the voluminous essay-writing which we make-believe as our culture and philosophy and sell to the Westerners as the "unique" production of our country. It is a pity that Herbert Read should have been born outside India, that he should neither be a "swami" or a "cultural ambassador" or a "child prodigy."

An Offer To Read

There is one thing yet left for him if he wants converts from India to the gospel of Surrealism. Can he not arrange with the rightly important people to dine and be designated as a "friend" of India, and, finally, visit the country and enjoy the hospitality of the Government or some of the "leaders." On this trifling question of national art and culture, they do not usually disagree? If he does so, he will find India converted wholesale to his gospel. Archaeologists, Government officialists, nationalists, socialists and communists will all sing the convenient slogan of salvation. For all of them have persuaded themselves to the placid, self-righteous belief that problems of national art and culture are no more than the necessary make-believes of national life they dare not investigate or understand and can only accept as the entertaining opiate essential for irresponsible romantic individualism.

Romantic Extremism

Mr. Newton speaks of "extremism in romantic art." He cannot understand what romantic extremes can be unless he knows India. But he need not visit India. He can find it clearly expressed, if he reads it intelligently, the gospel of Surrealism spread in tons of volumes over a period of more than thirty years of India's super-imposed art and cultural "renaissance" of individualism and of the final word in romantic extremism.

What Is In A Name

Mr. Newton, you must live and learn—from our star-gazing "rishis." Mr. Read you have a whole nation at your feet. What is in a name? Why not call yourself a "rishi" or "swami" or at least a "friend" of India?

Railway Amenities —

The facilities the railway authorities offer for purchasing tickets: While men, women, particularly old woman, wait in desperation, the booking clerk takes it easy and discusses the cricket score.

This is how they have to wait for want of better sitting accommodation. They are unaware of the R.T. & P.R. Association which is supposed to be doing so much for them.

But nothing could be more graphic than the manner in which passengers returning from the X'mas holidays were packed like sardines and disembarked at their own risk from trains which, overshot the platforms.

REMEMBER 14th January

Is the Closing Date of our "MISTAKES" COMPETITION

(See Pages 32, 33, and 36)

They Travel Third

They Pay The Most:

They Get The Least

The machines reduce, of course, the work of the scarce booking clerks, but if they are too few or do not work at all those who travel third may whistle and wait—in vain.

Ski-ing As A Popular Sport:

How The Game Is Played In Sweden

(By C. E. MARSHALL).

Anybody who visits Sweden in winter is immediately conscious that ski-ing, or as the Swedes say "going on skis," is a habit as much as a sport for the whole population. In many parts of the country, indeed it is the common means of progression for everybody, young and old, during a great part of the year.

When the men of Dalecarlia in the beginning of the sixteenth century, after sending Gustav Wasa away with a refusal to help him in liberating the country from the Danes, changed their minds, it was on skis that they set out to overtake the patriod and assure him of their support. That long chase on skis by the men of Dalecarlia to take back their refusal is still commemorated each year in the Marathon-like ski race of 56-1|4 miles, from Salen to Mora, known as the Wasa-loppet.

As soon as the first fall of snow arrives, the skis come down from the attics in which they have spent a short Swedish summer, and they will not go back again until they have had several months of constant use on near-by parks and open spaces and at winter sports centres farther afield.

No one in Sweden is so poor that he has not a pair of skis and all the appropriate equipment, including the heavy boots and special costume. If there is any quantity of snow, the Stockholm tramcars soon show how the people take advantage of it. Each tramcar has a rack outside fore and aft, specially designed to carry the long skis while their owners travel comfortably inside.

On every open space children of all ages may be seen practising on whatever bit of slope there may be. Most of them seem quite familiar with the use of their skis, though they appear so young that they can only a little while ago have made their first halting attempts to walk upright. The Lapps are said to be born on skis. I can quite believe it, for, when I was in Jaemtland, I visited a Lapp school, and the way in which the little Lapps, looking like gnomes in their pointed brightly coloured conical bonnets, swished past me would put many a skier with years of experience to shame.

As may be expected in a country where the sport is pre-eminently one for the masses, many of these centres offer accommodation of the simplest, situated for the most modest of purposes. But the tastes of the more well-to-do are by no means neglected, and there are plenty of places with comfortable pensions, while a number of the winter sports hotels can compare favourably with the most luxurious to be found in other parts of Europe.

At Halland, where I had my first lessons on skis, the hotel is as good as any I have visited all over the world. I had a room that was both modern and comfortable, with bathroom adjoining, and the price, including all meals, was equivalent to 14s. a day. Are and Storlien cater for all classes and the hotels I stayed at in those places left nothing to be desired.

While ski-ing is the main object, there are other interests for the visitor. Sleigh rides by day and by torchlight were a constant joy to me. Lying prone, well wrapped in wolf-skins, gliding along to the muffled clop-clop of the horse's hoofs and the jingle of bells, is the essence of peaceful movement, particularly if the sleigh is one of a long line, each having a flaring torch at either side.

Fair Fencers of Lappland

Most of the hotels have dancing after dinner, and during the evening somebody is sure to request the band to play the lively Swedish folk dances, which have persisted throughout the centuries. So, with ski-ing instruction or a long ski excursion in the morning and afternon, sleigh rides, dancing and concerts, the time at any of these resorts passes far too quickly.

In Dalecarlia the best-known centres are Ramshyttan and the places around Lake Siljan. My visit to the Siljan district was at a time before the snow had arrived, but many of my Swedish friends never miss spending a ski-ing holiday there at Christmas. As in Jaemtland, there are hotels and pensions of all descriptions, with plenty of interests to relieve the serious business of "going on skis."

It was only last winter that I tasted the excitement of "going on skis" for the first time. I hope with the opportunities the country affords that I shall soon become, if not an expert, at least a fit cmpanion of the thousands of Swedes who in the winter lose no opportunity of buckling on their skis and making long excursions.

Perhaps I may even attain the greater heights of "slalom" or find courage to venture on the great ski jump at Fiskartorpet near Stockholm, or that magnificent jump at Hallstabacken in the Far North, which claims to be one of the highest among the ski jumps of the world. (I. R. L. B.)

WEIGHT-LIFTING

All-India Competition

The All-India Championship contest in Weight Lifting organised by the Baghbazaar Gymnasium will be held this winter in Calcutta. The competition has been registered with the Indian Weight Lifting Federation and from this year the World Olympic definitions of lifts would come in force.

The following are the lifts:

1. Two hands Military Press with Barbell.
2. Two hands Snatch with Barbell.
3. Two hands Clean and Jerk with Barbell.

Mrs. Simpson, wearing a costume similar to those designed for court appearances, presents a charming figure as she is shown here during a London soiree. The uniform worn by the ex-King here is that of an Admiral of the Royal Navy.

Courtesy: Harper's Bazaar).

THROUGH

Interesting Sidelights Romance From

Interesting and revealing sidelights on the ex-King Edward and Mrs. Simpson's romance are provided by the American newspapers of the mail week. The American press, it will be remembered, was first to broadcast the news of the love affair between the British King and the twice-divorced American lady. And even after the matter became public property the British press refrained from giving it the publicity which its news-value demanded. American newspapers, on the other hand, keenly followed even the minutest developments in the affair which later resulted in the unprecedented constitutional crisis and the abdication of Edward VIII. By wireless transcontinental telephone and cable the American news-men in England kept the U.S.A. public more informed than even the residents of London who had to depend on a muzzled press.

A GLIMPSE OF THE MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN?

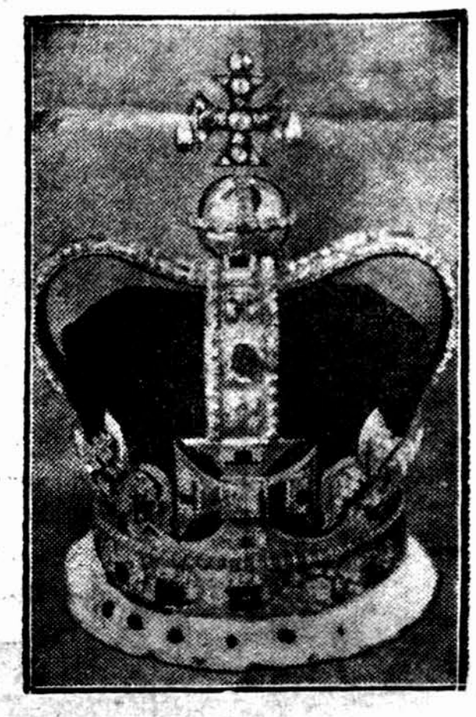
The London correspondent of the American "United Press" cabled a few day before the King's abdication:—

"The trans-Atlantic mails seem full of letters from the United States and Canada to people here, inquiring for the "inside" on Mrs. Simpson's friendship with the King.

"But a former Londoner, living in Highland Park, Ill., sent the "inside" as known in his circle there to London. His letter, made available to the United Press on promise that his name be omitted said:

"It seems pretty well known here that the King and Mrs. Simpson will marry in Canada June 27, 1937. This is about six weeks after the Coronation."

"At least he was right in putting June 27 about six weeks after the Coronation. It will be six weeks, four days, exactly".



ST. EDWARD'S CROWN—THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

This crown, symbolic of Britain's majesty, was first made for King Charles II in 1662. It is this which the Archbishop of Canterbury must place upon the monarch's head at the Coronation.

UNMUZZLED

The following extract from the editorial columns of the New York *Sun* makes a caustic comparison between American and British journalism as evidenced by the Simpson case:—

"Unmuzzled at last by the Bishop of Bradford, the British press is now discussing with due sobriety the political situation created by the fixing of the King's affections on an alien commoner whose interesting personal history testifies to her possession of charm. The lady is a citizen of the United States; not unnaturally, the romance of her rise in royal favour has piqued the curiosity of her fellow countrymen, and the newspapers which serve them, each according to its standard of good taste and its possession of good sense, have sought to gratify that understandable, if sometimes inconsiderate curiosity.

In the United Kingdom and in certain of the Dominions the newspapers chose to ignore the monarch's love affair until it forced itself to the status of constitutional question and a dignified ecclesiastic called on him to give thought to the kingly duty to God. The cue having come from one so highly placed, reticence is no longer regarded as obligatory. The progress of a romance assailed from every side by politics and scrutinized by the Prime Minister and the leader of His Majesty's opposition is discreetly exposed by the metropolitan and provincial practitioners of juornalism.

In their utterances, two convictions reveal themselves. One is that the crisis they so eloquently bemoan is not the fruit of the disposal of the King's love, but has been engendered by the press of the United States. The other is that the policy of silence to which the British press dedicated itself was "wise." Thus in their moment of disquiet the great organs of British thought seek comfort; and if they find it, none will begrudge it to them. They saw the spark ignite the tinder and hoped it would burn itself out politely and unobtrusively, without sending up smoke in volume that could not be ignored. It didn't.

Threatening Letters

To address menacing and threatening letters to a woman whose only fault is that their King is in love with her is hardly sportsmanship, the much-cherished virtue of the British race. And yet for many days, before she left England, according to this American *Associated Press*, Mrs. Simpson received scores of such letters:

"Scores of threatening letters addressed to Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson have caused precautions to be taken to protect King Edward's American friend.

In addition to the patrolmen always on duty before her Cumberland Terrace home, it was learned from a reliable source, another police officer has been assigned to special duty guarding her against infernal machines.

In the home of Mrs. Simpson every package and parcel is opened and examined carefully by the special officer before it is admitted, the informant said. The officer even makes a point of peering into Mrs. Simpson's ashcan when it is returned after being emptied in the rear of the house.

Such conversational storms have been raised over the question of whether the King should marry the vivacious American woman that one report said that on some days close to 300 letters arrive at her home.

Majority Antagonistic

While many are couched in the friendliest terms, expressing admiration for Mrs. Simpson and the hope that she will be the next Queen of England, the majority are intensely antagonistic, a reliable source said.

It has been necessary for Mrs. Simpson to employ a woman secretary to help sort the huge file and decide which ones should be brought to Mrs. Simpson's personal attention."

CHURCH NO BAR TO WEDDING

Would a marriage between the British King and a twice-divorced commoner (with both ex-husbands living, the "Times" would hastily add!) be legal according to the ecclesiastical law as interpreted and enforced by the Church of England? The question, much to the fore during the time of the "constitutional crisis" is discussed here by the *Associated Press* of America:

While the question is extremely unsettled, a study of English law, church and state, would seem to indicate that King Edward would have little difficulty in marrying Mrs. Wallis Simpson within the Church of England if he so chose.

Available rulings on the subject of divorce and remarriage do not define the status of the innocent party in a divorce action, who in this instance would be Mrs. Simpson.

With respect to the guilty party, the 1934 official year-book of the church has to say:

"In the case of a person who has been divorced for his or her adultery, the incumbent (minister) can refuse to officiate, but cannot prevent another minister officiating."

In other words, there is nothing to prevent the guilty party from remarrying if he or she can find a minister willing to perform the ceremony.

On that basis, and in the absence of anything to the contrary, it is logical to presume that the innocent party would encounter even less difficulty.

The Supreme Court of Judicature (consolidated), Act of 1925, a Government document on file at the British Library of Public Information, contains the following:—

"No clergyman of the Church of England shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any proceedings, penalty or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such persons.

"If any minister of any church or chapel of the Church of England refuses to perform the marriage service between any persons who but for his refusal would be entitled to have the service performed in that church or chapel, he shall permit any other minister of the Church of England entitled to officiate within the diocese in which the church or chapel is situate to perform the marriage service in that church or chapel."

The church, as an established institution, may not contravene the laws of the State. It may make additional laws of its own, but they may not conflict with those of the State.

As recently as last May the House of Commons discussed the church and divorce. The proceeding were reported... in *The Times* of London of May 30 as follows:—.

"The motion before the House was that divorced persons remarrying should not be admitted to the sacraments except on such conditions as the church might

AMERICAN EYES

On Edward-Simpson U. S. A. Press

require To this an amendment was moved to omit the words 'except on such conditions as the church might require.'

"Ultimately it was decided to ask the prolocutor to appoint a committee of the lower house to consider the conditions under which discipline in matters relating to marriage should be exercised."

DIVORCE DECREE CHALLENGED

Just before the abdication of Edward VIII. something was heard of letters having been received by the King's Proctor challenging the granting of the divorce decree to Mrs. Simpson and thus jeopardising Edward's chances of marrying her. The following report sent out by the American *United Press* gives more details:—

THE KING'S ORB—A TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIANITY. This beautifully bejewelled globe is held by the King in his left hand after he is crowned. The gem-studded cross is held to signify the domination of Christianity over the world. (*Pictures from International.*)

It was understood that the urgent Cabinet session was called as a result of many letters—according to one version, hundreds of letters—which the King's proctor received challenging the granting of a decree *nisi* to Mrs. Simpson at the Ipswich assizes.

The letters, it was reported, urged the King's proctor to intervene and prevent the decree from becoming absolute at the end of the prescribed six months' period. It is the duty of the proctor to investigate if a decree is challenged, and annul it if he finds collusion—that is, "arranged" evidence of infidelity.

It was understood the King himself raised the question of Mrs. Simpson's divorce and was much upset by the prospect that the King's proctor might intervene.

The Cabinet, according to reliable sources, discussed the legal aspects of the divorce, but reached no decision and probably will consider the matter later.

Friends of the King regard it as unthinkable that he would suggest any interpretation of the law which might be construed as stretching a point in favour either of himself or Mrs. Simpson. It would run counter to British mentality, which insists on strict enforcement of the law, regardless of the high or low station of the parties concerned.

The King's proctor normally intervenes and investigates if anything reaches his ears causing him to believe that a decree *nisi* was obtained by collusion, or that the petitioner also was guilty of undisclosed infidelity.

If the proctor finds collusion, the courtt is obligated to decline to make the decree final. If he finds undisclosed adultery on the part of the petitioner, the court is theoretically entitled to exercise discretion in making the decree final, but rarely does.

According to legal authorities, an "interested member of the public" can hire his own lawyer to take the place of the King's proctor technically and show cause why the divorce should not be made absolute. In that case, the court's procedure must be just as though the proctor had intervened.

Up to the date the decree is made final, Mrs. Simpson can withdraw her petition and the decree *nisi* would be cancelled. If she wants a final decree, she must make formal application for it."

"GRACEFUL, WITTY AND BEAUTIFUL"

This is the description of Mrs. Simpson circulated to the world by the Press Association:—

"Those who know Mrs. Simpson will describe her as slim, vivacious, dark, petite, entirely self-possessed and altogether charming.

"She has a deserved reputation for being a witty conversationalist. When she talks her dark glowing eyes sparkle.

"As a smile spreads over her finely chiselled and intelligent features, she partly discloses beautiful teeth. Her voice, rich and low, has little trace of her American origin. She has innate "savoir faire" and she speaks with quiet self-possession.

"The graceful and witty and beautiful Mrs. Simpson in recent years has been regarded as one of the most attractive women in London society circles. She has excellent taste in dress".

"BORN MIMIC!"

Writes an American gossip-columnist:—

"It is easy to understand how a man like Edward VIII. wrapped in court ceremonial from the time of his birth, enjoyed immensely getting away from all the bending, boking, backward-walking, genuflecting, gold-stick-in-waiting business, to relax in the society of a charmingly witty woman like Mrs. Simpson.

In the beginning, say people "in" the know here, that was all it was on the part of King Edward—release from burdensome court etiquette, which never lets up on England's King.

He thoroughly enjoyed Mrs. Simpson's good stories, especially those she tells delightfully in Negro dialect. For the most discussed lady in Europe is a born mimic."

*Edward Of Windsor

AN APPRECIATION

(By A. H. W.)

Edward of Windsor! yesterday
I doffed my cock'd hat and I bowed so low,
I filled my goblet and I toasted you——
Edward of Windsor, King no more but Man
For ever! In the blood-red tears of youth
The world wide o'er, where youth and love are one,
To-day I dip a plume, torn from mine own
My deeply aching breast, to you to raise
This eulogy, though not to you alone,
For, having overstepp'd all regal schemes,
You've climbed among the youthful, loyal hosts
Who burn from Worship of a matchless flame,
And burning shine, in love with truth of love.

Edward of Windsor! yesterday
The brilliant flare which erstwhile dazzling flash'd
Upon your throne, and lit your countenance
By proxy, found you stranger to such worth
As prized by mimic minds and hollow hearts,
And chill'd by ancient prestige-haunted creed
That kings should never feel the quick'ning touch
Of love that comes by heedless, unashamed,
So turned a softer yet more potent beam
Upon your valiant soul, caressing it,
Unto the faithful depths, with warming rays
Which frozen glory could not ask nor get,
Nor power command from scintillating crown.

Edward of Windsor! yesterday
They would have had you steer your ship of life
Against the overwhelming blast of love,
Thoughtless that in the typhoons of the heart
The mightiest hands do aspen-shiver take,
The weightiest minds do drift in matchwood form;
That haughty crowns to anchors cannot change
Nor 'luminated thrones lighthouses make
By ministerial jerks: hard gamblers! keen
To keep you at their crown'd and anchor'd boards
And rob you of your wealth of youth and love,
With Time your heart's gold slowly drained away,
To hear their millioned voices drone: Well lost!

Edward of Windsor! yesterday
Heart-sore and blind, you trod calumny's mire
You needed stardust wherewithal to blaze
A pathway to fulfilment of your love,
You called for essence wherewithal to soothe
The eyes the torches of your birth had dimm'd;
The Fates, in service, crushed your morning star
Of kingship, and in gentle answer press'd
Your multi-coloured flowers of pageantry.
Then go, unburdened seeker! run the trail,
And reach the tavern that your heart hath sought,
In joy to dwell; the world of youth will pray
Your mate may prove full worthy of such love.

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Warning

It is harmful to use Tooth pastes which foam excessively in the Mouth!

For, soap in solution, splits hydrolytically and liberates alkali, which is harmful to gums and mouth. Ask your physician!

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PORTRAITS AND SNAPSHOTS

Blundering Into Realms Of Art

By K. A. ABBAS.

"In the best days of art there were no art critics. . . . In those days the artist was free. . . . . All life, indeed, was his, from the merchants seated in the market-place to the cloaked shepherd lying on the hill; from the nymph hidden in the laurels and the faun that pipes at noon, to the King whom, in long green-curtained litter, slaves bore upon oil-bright shoulders, and fanned with peacock fans. Men and women, with pleasure or sorrow in their faces, passed before him. He watched them and their secret became his. Through form and colour he re-created a world."

With due apologies to confrere Kanaiyalal Vakil, I reproduce the above passage from Oscar Wilde's "Critic As Artist" as a preface to what I should call "An unartistic man's impressions of an Art exhibition." For I was irresistibly reminded of it as I roamed through the colourful galleries of the J. J. School of Art exhibition and drank in the beauty of some, and the alleged beauty of most, specimens hung on the white-washed walls.

Art Must Bear My Scrutiny . . . .

To those who may dispute a lay man's right to write about the sacred subtleties of Art one need only say that when Art comes to the Market place and parades in public it cannot claim the privileges of a hermit sitting in a shrine. If Art was meant to be appreciated and criticised only by the Artist and Art Critic it would be better to keep it in a dark secluded corner away from unartistic eyes and beyond the reach of any breath of life. If Art is the live, potent force that it is claimed to be and if it seeks to influence human trends it will have to come into closer contact with the layman—and whatever you say the layman 'is' unartistic! Art must bear my scrutiny before it can enlist me among its votaries.

Having thus established a prosaic and uninitiated individual's right to discuss matters artistic one may proceed with impunity.

The Colour Camouflage

Not being an artist I cannot very well dabble in the technique of form and colour, curves and lines, I did stop to admire certain pictures which, to my mind, were beautiful or otherwise striking. But, with few exceptions, the pictures which caught my eye and the eyes of most non-Artist 'Art-fans' present, bore no mark of distinction. The Adjudication Committee and we the non-Artists were clearly not in agreement.

One idea, however, did strike me regarding the 'form and colour' of painting. Colour, it seemed to me, is a convenient camouflage for a picture's deficiency in form. Looked at as studies of human figure the delicate pencil drawings had infinitely greater charm than many of the eccentric dabs of colour which passed as 'water colours' or 'oils.' And, yet, just because they were in colours they received a far greater prominence and, the catalogue showed, fetched a much larger price. Even the highly 'civilized' and sophisticated community of artists and Art connoisseurs, it appears, has yet to grow out of its childish (or primitive) preference for multi-coloured toys.

Mind And Soul Of An Artist

As I said I shall not presume to discuss the technical features of the exhibits. Frankly, I do not understand them for I have yet to make a serious study of Art. What interested me far more was the range of subjects treated. I do not know what importance recognized authorities attach to the subject-matter of Art. But to me it seems what an artist paints is of infinitely greater importance than how he paints it. This would sound blasphemous and some artists to whom Art is an end in itself and a God to be blindly worshipped might feel tempted to invoke on me the wrath of all the great masters from Michael Angelo downwards. But, after all, how an artist paints is largely dependant on various accidental circumstances—natural aptitude, early training, good opportunities, encouragement and publicity (the last named being the most important nowadays.) But the choice of a subject by the artist is an act of his will, seldom influenced (except in case of professional portrait painters) by outside circumstances. It represents, therefore, the mind and soul of the artist much more than the quality of his work.

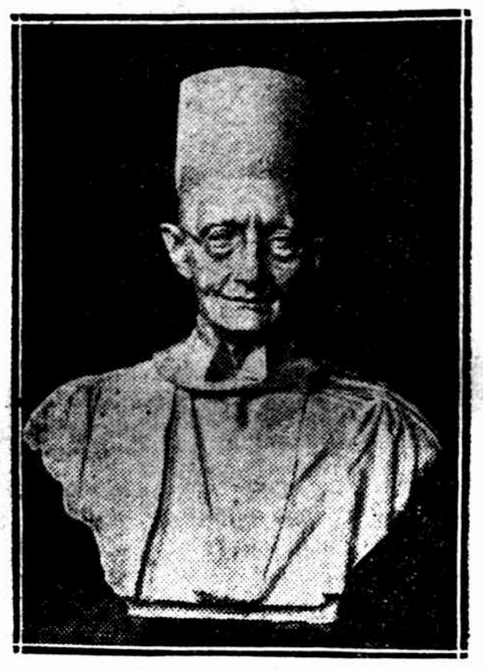
Such sculpture was once termed "daring". With increasing interest in human form and shedding of conventional taboos it is now beginning to be a common feature of Art Exhibitions. Above is "Toilet" by Sjt. Kelkar.

A Cruel Joke

I do not exactly remember from which gallery we started 'doing' the exhibition. But I was glad to notice that the range of subjects represented on the canvases was no longer confined to the traditional portraits of pot-bellied plutocrats and unhumanly beautiful and long-limbed ladies which were the favourite subjects when Art was exclusively used to flatter the rich or to soothe a romantic temperament and sex-starved nerves. Ordinary human beings, peasants, village women, even "mawalis" were portrayed; though some pictures showed that the artist had depended more on his imagination than on real life experience and actual observation. The beauty of the Indian landscape found expression on many canvases and even in the sculpture section there were one or two good models from life. This is a welcome sign, no doubt. But while, in response to current Art tendencies, the artists have condescended to paint ordinary life-like subjects the romantic motif persists and a patronizing attitude is evident in many pictures dealing with the life of the poor. "O, darling, look. I have painted a most lovely beggar woman!" This kind of attitude may be met with quite frequently among the Drawing room "realists" and fashionable "society lady" artists. I was sorry to see that it manifested itself, even if only in a few paintings hung there. It is not realism. It is, at best, a cruel joke, if not exactly a form of intellectual debauchery.

Art As Dope

There is yet another evil tendency which manifested itself in quite a number of the paintings in the "Oriental Art Section." This is, what I would call for want of a better term, "Romanticising poverty." Have you seen an Indian peasant striding lustily across a painting of the Indian country. By the magic of the artist's brush his skeleton body is transformed into an Apollo's figure, his sunken cheeks are given a healthy glow, he has a smart turban set at a rakish angle. He might have, you feel, walked out of a film where they have a way of making sweeper's daughters look like princesses and peasant boys appear like Don Juans. In the Art Exhibition, as in films, you can see village belles with pencilled eye-brows and dressed in the most gorgeous clothes. "I envy these village folk for the simple beauty of their life." In many gilded parlours and boudoirs such remarks may often be heard. If this attitude had not in it the terrible potentialities of a dope one could laugh at it. But it is much more than a harmless joke. It seeks to perpetuate the domination of the upper classes by making the poverty-stricken masses content with their lot. "Maybe you have no bread to eat but you have the graceful figure of a man of the soil. Your wife's clothes may be tattered but they are most artistic. Your son may be dying of malaria but look at the spiritual calm on his angelic face." That is what, in effect, these pictures say. Their social value is nil; their potential power for doing harm unlimited.



Conventional portrait sculpture, too, was much in evidence at the School of Art Exhibition. This is a bust of the late Mr. Justice Mulla by Sjt. Kamat.

Art Should Awaken

What we, in this country, need is not Art that sends us to sleep but Art that awakens us. When will our artists stop showing us the haunting beauty of the Indian country-side and turn their attention to the appalling misery and poverty, the filth and the dirt, starvation and exploitation which is the real lot of the vast majority of our people? Only then can

(Continued on page 53)

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

COLOR TONES IN PICTURES

Pictures may be purchased for a room that has already been furnished, or the owner may secure one that proves particularly pleasing, in his or her opinion, and then proceed to decorate the apartment where it will be featured, having in mind the various colours around which harmony is sought through their reflection in furnishings and wall treatment. Enjoyment may be derived from either method, as the salient shade of a picture can provide the final note of unison between various fabrics and floor covering already installed, while the selection of choice items to blend happily with the principal tones in some scene may involve on interesting search.

An original painting by some young artist of merit may be obtained at a reasonable figure, while excellent reproductions of old and modern masters, recognised only by an expert from the originals, can be procured. Even the rough paint surface can be introduced by a special process, while the colours, lights and shades are retained with fidelity. There is no longer any excuse for the inclusion of poor paintings in a room, unless the scene has some special attraction for the owner, as the rich have no monopoly to-day on the most desirable picture colourings for some special scheme of decoration, though they can certainly enjoy the satisfaction of owning a valuable masterpiece.

The purchase of suitable paintings is not as difficult as many people imagine, and prices are frequently lower than they anticipate. Visitors are welcomed by dealers, even if they do no more than browse around, though there is sometimes a small entrance fee to defray part of the overhead costs in large exhibitions. Many attractive effects can be secured with murals, which are enjoying a larger measure of popular favour, especially as there are many artists, prepared to introduce decoration of this character into modern homes.

It should be remembered, however, that good pictures are an investment, besides being decorative, as they appreciate in value, so the experience of care in the selection of paintings for various rooms in the house will doubtless bring rewards other than those that prove pleasing to the eye.

Is There A Relativity Theory Of Marriage?

(By Aroha Moana Hardcastle.)

A marriage is always interesting, to those immediately concerned, and to those who have nothing whatever to do with it. We should be very grateful to a certain very august person for taking our minds off riots, ryots, Spain, Russia, Germany, the rupee and its devaluation, and the A.I.C.C., to consider his marriage instead. It is even likely that in future, this piece of news will be recorded and the history books as evidence of the kindly monarch's care for the happiness of his people: and there will be garlands all round for the Crown, Parliament, Church and People, and of course for dear old Mrs. Grundy, the Goddess of Perfect Respectability. We do not wish to offer advice or criticism. We merely enquire whether it is really logical for the nation to object to one particular Englishman's marrying a lady who has divorced two unsatisfactory husbands, when divorce and remarriage have been for many years now quite correct, both in law and in society. Surely, if the king must not, then his loyal subjects should not. Why this discrimination against him and in favour of everybody else? It is shocking to European Christian feeling that one man should marry a lady with two husbands living, because the man is also a king. Then logically, it is very shocking indeed that so many of that King's loyal subjects have themselves married women who have divorced one, two, three or even more husbands. If this divorce along with re-marriage is a good thing, then it is as good and the King's Palace as in the Banker's Mansion. And if it is a Bad thing in high places, then it is surely a Bad thing in any other place. Or is there some Einstein joke in this, about relativity, that we do not quite fathom? Even in this enlightened country, we do not always understand why one set of men may and indeed must act in one way, while another have it as their duty and pleasure to go completely contrariwise. Why for example is the all Highest pleased when one set of his people have on earth sing bhajans in one place and pleased again when another set beat the bhajan singers in some other places. Hilaire Belloe has related several humorous stories concerning Heaven and Earth, pointing out how proudly the Earth dwellers offer their prayers as pleasing to Heaven, instead of understanding that they are helpful to themselves.

Some of the picturesque bonnets devised specially for Japanese women by Mrs. Ayako Deyi, wife of Prof. Moriyuki Deyi of Waseda University. The style is stated to be a blend of Japanese fashions of 1000 years ago and modern foreign styles.

PADRE ETERNO STORY

One of the most dramatic of these stories represents the Padre Eterno looking at the Universe with Michael the Archangel near at hand. The Padre Eterno notices a little planet, and asks its name. "It is the Earth Lord!" "Ah yes! the Earth! and all these little creatures, so busily riding, wiving, thriving, fighting, what are they?" "They are Men, Lord!" "Ah yes! Men! I remember. But why are some of those men keeping apart from all the others, doing differently, some here, some there?" "Lord they are worshipping You".— "Worshipping Me? Oh, of course! Achcha! Let them continue". And the Padre Eterno gave them his blessing and went on attending to the affairs of the Universe, as ever.

Which is a warning to us all, not to take anything too seriously, especially not forms, ceremonies and words, because these are only the garments of truth, and they frequently muffle her up out of sight.

BABY IS NAMED "PENNY"

Mr. and Mrs. Roy F. Tygesen of Salt Lake City thought up a name for their "sales tax" baby to-day —Penny.

"We thought that would be appropriate, since pennies, nickels and dimes saved each time we had to pay a sales tax are paying the hospital bill", said the father.

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

FROM SOUP TO SAVOURY

MENU.

Green Pea Soup.
Sole a la Morny.
Stewed Steak.
Stuffed Apples baked.
Cheese straws.

Green Pea Soup

Soak a pound of green peas in cold water.

Then place them in a saucepan with two quarts of cold water; add an onion or two, a head of celery and an ounce of dripping.

Boil all together until the peas are quite tender.

Pass the soup through a wire sieve.

Return it to the saucepan, add some milk, pepper and salt to taste.

Boil it a little and serve hot.

Sole A La Morny

The ingredients used are:—

About a pound of sole
A pint of sauce Morny
A pound of mashed potatoes
The yolk of an egg
A little butter
A little seasoning.
A table spoon of cheese.

Enough fish stock or even plain salted water for cooking the fish.

Cook the fish for about twenty to twenty-five minutes and then drain very carefully, and cut into little fillets.

Place them in a dish which is fire proof.

Work the yolk of an egg and a little butter into the mashed potatoes and make a border of the mixture around the fish.

Cover the fish with sauce Morny and sprinkle with cheese.

Put in a quick oven to finish off.

Sauce Morny

Fish which is by itself inspid becomes very different and tasty when treated with sause Morny.

Take equal quantities of butter and a little flour, and stir them together in a clean saucepan with a wooden spoon till it becomes a smooth paste.

Add a little salt and pepper to taste and a dash of nutmeg.

Mix it with about ½ a pint of milk and cook for fifteen minutes stirring well

Add a piece of butter, a little grated cheese and the beaten yolk of an egg

Stewed Steak

Take a pound or a pound and a half of beef-steak, two onions stuck with cloves, a glass of wine, some pepper and salt.

Cut the steak into slices roll them and arrange them in a stone jar. Add onions and cloves, the glass of wine and pepper and salt.

Cover tightly, place in pan of boiling water and cook gently.

Serve with vegetables.

Stuffed Backed Apple

Choose nice large apples.

Do not peel them, but core them.

Fill the cavity with a mixture of dates and jam or with minced figs, raisins and a little preserved ginger.

Put them in a baking dish and cook them in an oven.

Before serving put a dab of stiffly whipped cream on top of each apple.

Cheese Straws

Take two ounces of flour, mix a little pepper and salt in it and a pinch of cayenne.

Rub into it two ounces of butter and add two ounces of grated cheese.

Mix it all into a smooth paste with the yolk of an egg and a few drops of lemon juice.

Knead the paste and roll it out thin and square.

Cut into strips and bake on a greased tin.

THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY!

Neither material prosperity nor her husband's love has made her happy. She has been all the while hankering after one thing—A CHILD! THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY! This could have filled her cup of joy but for endless uterine troubles.

A welcome change has come about. 'LODHRA' has blessed her with a lovely child. Her life, at last, is crowned with happiness!

LODHRA

BEST UTERINE TONIC

Agents for Bombay:

P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

"This Gentleman's Agreement"!

BRITAIN'S BETRAYAL OF ABYSSINIA HAS CONVERTED NEW LEAGUE PALACE INTO A MAGNIFICENT TOMB

In view of the Anglo-Italian naval agreement, recently signed, the following article by Vernon Bartlett, the well-known authority on International politics will be read with interest:--

Great Britain and Italy are about to sign a "gentleman's agreement." As a result of it a small, dignified man with delicate features and exquisite hands will be told, in a most ungentlemanly way, to abandon the last slender volent British Government will hope that a miracle and a benecombine to put him back on his throne in Addis Ababa.

He will be merely another name on that long list of royal exiles which is one of the more startling outcomes of the last war.

Next month Egypt is to enter the League. At the special Assembly held to elect her the Credentials Committee will doubtless decide that the delegates of Haile Selassie, King of Kings, can no longer be held to represent an established Government even in the mountains of Western Abyssinia.

They will be excluded and, with British backing, the triumphant Italian delegates will return to their long-vacant seats to vote for the admission of the Egyptians.

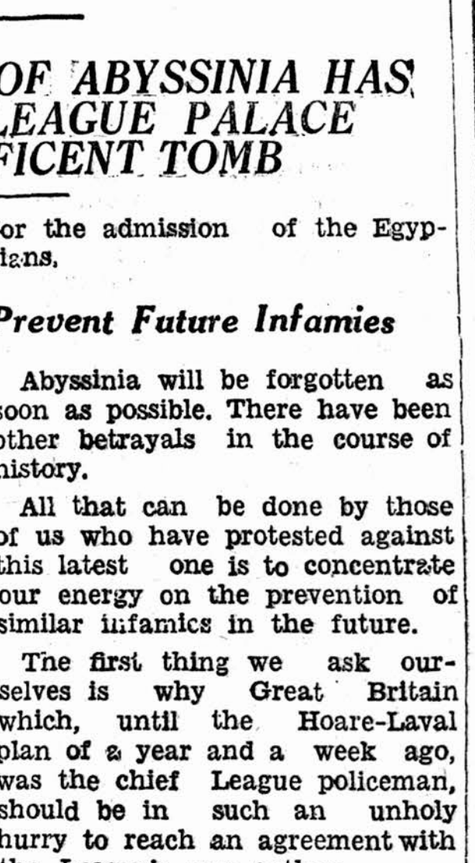
Prevent Future Infamies

Abyssinia will be forgotten as soon as possible. There have been other betrayals in the course of history.

All that can be done by those of us who have protested against this latest one is to concentrate our energy on the prevention of similar infamies in the future.

The first thing we ask ourselves is why Great Britain which, until the Hoare-Laval plan of a year and a week ago, was the chief League policeman, should be in such an unholy hurry to reach an agreement with the League's one outlaw.

"Unholy" is not, alas, a misused adjective. We have abandoned the effort to abolish war and have returned to the old methods of bargaining for allies.



WILLING TO PAY PRICE:
Signor Mussolini, the Italian dictator, who is seeking to white-wash his reputation.

We must at all costs have Italy on our side so that we may be stronger to deal with Germany, There could be no clearer confession that, in our Government's view, might is right.

Price For White-Wash

Signor Mussolini, as I pointed out on this page four weeks ago, is willing to pay a considerable price to have his reputation whitewashed and his Mediterranean anxieties removed. We are doubtless striking quite a hard bargain.

It has been reported from Rome that he expects the accession of a new King to the throne of England to provide the excuse for British recognition of Italian ownership of Abyssinia.

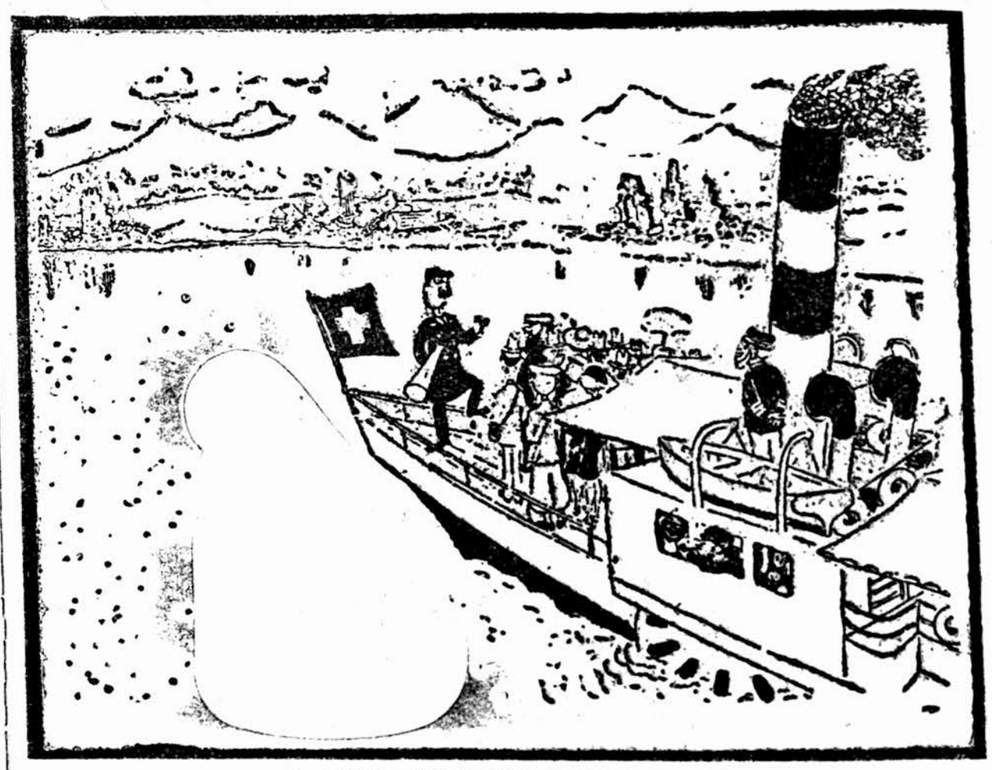
Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador in Rome, will haveto present new letters of credence, and it would be so nice if these letters were addressed to Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia.

This hope will probably not be fulfilled. The status of the British Legation in Abyssinia will be changed to that of Consulate-General in the very near future, but it will be emphasised that no recognition of Italy's rule is involved.

The Italian Government will have to present new letters of recognition for the substance contained in the "gentleman's agreement."

The principal clause declares that the Mediterranean is of vital importance to the two countries and that their interests there do not clash.

I believe the text even declares them to be "complementary," which must make pleasant reading for a ruler whose troops on Majorca and whose submarines along the Spanish coast appear to menace the Non-Intervention pledges to which the British attach so much importance.



A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.
"From this point, ladies and gentlemen, we can admire the ruins of the Temple of the League of Nations of Geneva.

ANOTHER EXILE:
The Emperor of Abyssinia who must abandon the last slender hope.

"Gentleman's Agreement"

The "gentleman's agreement" could already be signed if the British were not determined to obtain a slightly higher price for it.

No more broadcasts from Bari in half a dozen languages to stir up trouble for the British in the Near and Middle East.

Presumably a brake will be put on the activities of Italian officials who boast of their share in organising the Arab disturbances in Palestine and in preparing for greater disturbances in the future.

Possibly assurances, more detailed and precise than those already given, will be forthcoming about the duration of Italian control of Majorca.

The British Government in fact, will pride itself that it has lessened the chances of war in the Mediterranean. Conceivably it will have done so, for no concessions to Signor Mussolini really mean much unless they include credits with which he can fill up the financial breaches that caused and were widened by, the Abyssinian expedition. And British credits are not likely to be granted.

One must choose between conciliating a potential enemy and fighting him, and no supporter of the League of Nations would prefer the second choice.

A Magnificent Tomb

But what a contrast between the "is" and the "might have been". We shall lessen Italian *hostility, but at what a price!*

Abyssinia sacrificed; the smaller European Powers, to whom peace is so vital, left discouraged, leaderless and ready to follow our own example of compromising with the strident and strong.

The British Dominions far more critical of our policy than Whitehall would have us believe. The new Palace of the League converted into a magnificent tomb for a great idea. And, everywhere, the growing conviction that the British Empire is tired, worn out, decaying.

A year ago public opinion revolted against the infamy of the Hoare-Laval plan. In some ways it was a better document than the Anglo-Italian "gentleman's agreement."—"News Chronicle."

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Country Is Behind Congress

Bombay Voters Will Prove It

"Vote For Baloo Is Vote For Poona Pact"

"Congress is coming to you to demand your vote as a matter of right. Congress is the only political organisation in the country which rightly claims to represent the nation. The Congress had proved that it was the only organisation on whom the people can rely. The Congress does not come to the voters promising to do this or that for them, if its candidates are elected. It has stood for an objective. When the Congress ordered, its soldiers entered jails and suffered lathi charges. To-day the Congress order was that Congressmen should enter the Legislatures and those who had been selected were getting in through the votes of the people to carry out the orders of the Congress."

Thus declared Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in addressing a packed house at Matunga, on Saturday night. The meeting had been organised in furtherance of the Election Campaign in the City.

VOTE FOR POONA PACT.

"A vote for Baloo is a vote for the Poona Pact. That seat from the 'E' and 'F' Ward should be fought for, tooth and nail. It is a seat which is of an all-India importance. Dr. B. R. Ambedker, who went to the R. T. C., entered into that historical Poona Fact, and even before the ink was dry on the paper, he tried to secede from the Hindu faith. Every vote for Mr. Baloo was a vote for the Poona Pact. If Baloo falls, the Poona Pact falls, and with it all of us fall." said Mr. K. M. Munshi in appealing to the voters of the constituency to support the "Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra," who had been set up as Congress candidates.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami, who presided, in the course of his speech, explained the position of the Congress 'vis a vis' the elections. It was three years ago that the Congress decided to contest the elections to the Legislative Assembly and the results of those elections should have been an eye-opener to the Government. Since Government preferred to be blind, the Congress decided to contest the Provincial Elections also, and enter the citadels of the bureaucracy, with a view to wreck the Constitution and to declare that only a Constituent Assembly of the people could frame a constitution for India.

TRIBUTE TO MR. K. S. RAO.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who was to have presided but came late, referred to the sad death of Mr. Karnad Sadasiva Rao, who expired late on Saturday evening. The late Mr. Sadasiva Rao, who had been to Faizpur, in spite of the advice of the doctors to the contrary, fell ill in Bombay. The late leader from Karnatak was one of the foremost leaders of Karnatak and a sincere worker. For years he had been devoting his services to the work of the Congress. Mr. Nariman was sure that he was expressing the sentiments of all those that had assembled when he said that Congress and the country had lost a fine worker and a good leader.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said that he had felt it all along that it was superfluous to hold election meetings in Matunga. Matunga was one of the strongholds of the Congress. Such meetings had to be addressed to people who were half-hearted or insincere about the Congress. If the other parts of the city were as enthusiastic and sincere towards the Congress, the speaker had no hesitation in saying that Congress would have come out victorious even on the nomination day. He for one, did not care to know who were the candidates who were opposing the Congress candidates, nor was he anxious to know who were the individuals who had been set up by the Congress.

GIVE PROOF TO THE WORLD.

He had come there to ask the people to vote for Congress. It was for the voters to ask those who were opposing the Congress to say what they had done. What was their past achievement compared to the past 50 years' record of the Congress? It was the will of the people to be free, the support it gave the Congress that enabled that organisation to give a fitting fight to the mighty British Government during 1930-'32. People of the country responded admirably to the call of the Congress. Thousands entered jails and women were insulted. To-day Congress was not demanding that sacrifice from the people. It would be a joke to call a demand for votes a sacrifice. Congress was to-day demanding the vote of the people to prove to the world and the British Government that people were behind the Congress which demanded Complete Independence for them.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, one of the candidates said that he and his two other colleagues were soldiers who had been asked to stand as candidates, by the Congress. They were obeying those orders. Congress was the nation and the nation was the Congress and that had been disputed by Lord Willingdon, who refused to be convinced of the power of the Congress in spite of the results of the Assembly elections.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his speech said that it was superfluous to ask the Matunga people to vote for the Congress, as he was sure that those very people would be going round in other parts of the city asking others to vote for the Congress. The forthcoming elections had a peculiar significance of their own. It was another stage in the struggle for Independence that the Congress had been carrying on Congressmen were entering the legislatures to wreck the Constitution. The elections were a fight between the will of the British Government and the Will of the People of India. It was in that spirit that votes should be cast.

Every vote cast in favour of the Congress was a vote cast for Complete Independence for which the Congress stood. Independence for India really meant bread for the villagers. The villagers had only two friends. God above and Mahatma Gandhi below. Hence vote for Congress would be a vote in favour of the economic emancipation of the poor villagers. Again a vote for the Congress would be a vote in favour of the Moral law—the force of non-violence—as against the law of the jungle. There was only one choice. Either the Congress wins and the Constitution goes out or the Congress goes under and the Constitution is perpetuated. It was for the voters to choose.

The speaker then introduced the candidates one after another. Mr. Jinabhai Joshi was a veteran Congressman who had always been working for the Congress. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder has been an unofficial Congressman since 1926. He went to Bardoli to enquire into the Government excesses and had since been very much Congress minded.

Then came Mr. P. Baloo, who has been a great cricketter in his younger days and had scored many an opponent. Hence let the opponents take heed that they had to face a first-class bowler. The seat that Mr. P. Baloo was contesting was one of all-India importance. The same seat was being contested by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who entered into a Pact at Poona with Class Hindus. Even before the ink was dry on that document which was the result of the epic fast by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar wanted to take undue advantage and take away many people from the Hindu faith. It was for the E. and F Ward voters to prove the solidarity of the nation by voting solidly for Mr. P. Baloo.

Dr. M. D. Gilder said that from the chaos of the present Constitution, Congressmen were entering the Legislatures, to see that a Constitution emerged through a Constituent Assembly which would be for the good of the people. He had been a member of the Bombay Council for the past ten years, and he realised the futility of being in that Legislature. There was no party in it after Congressmen had gone out of it. As were the members so were the Ministers. The less said about the Legislature the better. He realised the folly of being an Independent and asked for a Congress ticket, which he was lucky enough to get.

READY TO GIVE HELP WHEN NEEDED.

Mr. P. Baloo said that he personally was not interested in contesting the elections. Though he had not taken very prominent part in politics, he had always come forward to help and take part when necessity demanded. Otherwise, he preferred

(Continued on Page 40).

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA ON TUESDAY

From Trivandrum Municipal Council

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 9.

The Trivandrum Municipal Council at its meeting, held this evening, decided to present an address of welcome to Gandhiji on his arrival on January 12, and voted Rs. 100 for it. The Council also appointed a committee to draft the address.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO BE STATE GUEST AT TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi, who is visiting Travancore next week, in connection with the temple entry celebrations will be a State guest. He will stay at the Cliff House, one of the State guest-houses. Goats from Nagercoil will provide his milk supply and his special food and other requirements and conveniences are now being arranged by the State Guest Department. These include provision of honey, raisins and groundnuts.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE SETTLED?

POONA, Jan. 9.

A statement will be issued tomorrow regarding the discussions between the arbitration and the umpire during the last three days, concerning the Ahmedabad Textile dispute. It is considered that this indicates that a settlement has been reached.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL'S TOUR IN PUNJAB

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

It is understood that the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has chartered an aeroplane from the Indian National airways for the use of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, during his election tour of the Punjab.

At present there are two proposals, firstly, to fly him from Delhi to Ambala and to Sialkot, Sialkot to Rawalpindi and Rawalpindi to Lahore. If the Congress President can spend large time in the Punjab, he will be taken through the South Punjab by car, and flown from Lahore to Sialkot, Sialkot to Rawalpindi and Rawalpindi to Lahore.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT DHANBAD

DHANBAD, Jan. 9.

After visiting Ranchi where he received addresses from the Municipality and other local bodies and addressed several meetings. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this afternoon. In the course of two hours' stay he addressed three meetings and proceeded to Asansol "en route" to Burdwan this evening.—A. P.

EXPERTS' SCHEME

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Following the meeting of Ministers, Mr. Baldwin left for Sandringham to spend the week-end with the King and Queen It is understood that experts in the Foreign Office will be considering throughout the week-end a scheme for an effective ban on foreign volunteers for Spain.—Reuter's Special.

EYE TROUBLE OF DE VALERA

ZURICH, Jan. 9.

Dr. Vogt, eye specialist, after re-examining Mr. de Valera, who is at present staying in Zurich, has expressed the opinion that an operation is unnecessary. He adds in the near future there is no ground for concern of any kind over the sight of the President.—Reuter's Special.

TROTSKY AT TAMPICO.

TAMPICO (Mexico), Jan. 9.

Trotsky has arrived here. He will be allowed to live in Mexico, provided he refrains from Communist activity.—Reuter's Special.

SAFEGUARDING ITALIANS' PURITY

ROME, July 9.

In order to safeguard the purity of Italian race the Cabinet has decided to introduce penalties for Italians entering into relations of conjugal nature with natives of Abyssinia. The decree states penalties will be imposed as a warning rather than a punitive measure, because the Fascist Government places full reliance upon the consciousness of civic dignity and political maturity of Italians living in territories of the Empire. —Reuter's Special.

SALE OF HORSE-FLESH

SANTANDER, Jan. 9.

Owing to the scarcity of meat the first shop selling horse flesh has been opened.—Reuter.

FAIZPUR CONGRESS SAVES Rs. 30,000

Result Of Economical Management

It is understood the Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress Session has effected a net saving of nearly Rs. 30,000. The original estimate of expenditure amounted to Rs. 140,000 but it is understood owing to economical management the Reception Committee has been able to run the whole Congress Session within Rs. 100,000.

The total collection, including donations, amounted roughly to Rs. 130,000, thus leaving a margin of nearly Rs. 30,000 balance.—A. P.

SPANISH GOVT.'S ARBITRATION PLEA

LONDON, Jan. 8.

It is learned that the Spanish Government has offered to submit to the arbitration of the Non-Intervention Committee the question whether part of the cargo seized from the "Palos" was war material or not. If the Committee deems it not war material then the Spanish Government is understood to be willing to hand it back to Germany.

The Spanish Ambassador in London made a communication to this effect to the Foreign Office to-day.—Reuter.

BIG FIVE BANKS DOING WELL

Huge Profits Show Fine Recovery After 1930 Slump

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Big Five Bank profits in 1936 show the biggest recovery since the height of the slump in 1930. Every bank shows substantial increase. The aggregate published profits are £9,608,000. The increase over the year was 8.6 per cent and over 1930 19 per cent.

Gross figures of the profits before the tax exceeded 12 millions last year. The peak figures of 1929 are not yet reached.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY ADOPTS 1937-38 BUDGET

Hugh Sums Allocated For War, Navy And Air Force

ROME, Jan. 9.

The Government have adopted the 1937/38 budget showing the estimated deficit of approximately 3172 million lire, compared to the estimated surplus of 20,442,000 lire for the current budget. The revenue is estimated at 20,596 million lire and the expenditure 23,769,000,000. The estimates show increases in practically every Ministry including Education, Public Works, War Navy and Air Force, while there is a huge increase in the expenditure on Colonies, presumably for Public Works in Abyssinia. The 1936/37 budget has been balanced largely by the elimination of the usual deficit on State railways.—Reuter's Special.

ABANDON ZIONIST POLICY

Arab Claim Before Royal Commission

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9.

It is understood that the Arab case to be presented to the Royal Commission argues that it was impossible to remedy Arab grievances under the terms of the present mandate and urges the British Government to completely abandon the Zionist policy and to introduce a National Government.—Reuter.

KEMAL BACK TO ISTAMBUL

Direct Negotiations Lessen Franco-Turk Tension

ISTAMBUL, Jan. 9.

Kemal Ataturk is returning to-night.

The Turko-French tension appears to have lessened owing to resumption of direct Franco-Turk negotiations while the French suggestion of the postponement of the League session, scheduled for January 18, has also contributed to the amelioration of the situation.—Reuter.

Military Attache Wounded

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The following were wounded in the bombing of British Embassy:

The Military Attache, E. C. Lance, Mrs. Norris, the wife of an Englishman with whom Lance was discussing business. and the Embassy cook.

The premises are at present used only for food distribution.

Incendiary bombs also fell on other central parts of the town, all within the so-called neutral zone.—Reuter.

NEW ORDINANCE IN JAPAN

A notification issued by the Japanese Consulate in Bombay says: "The Japanese Imperial Ordinance No. 124 of 1936 has been repealed and a new Ordinance No. 474 of 1936 was promulgated on the 29th December 1936 and put into effect on and after the 1st January, 1937.

The new Ordinance retains all the provisions of the repealed Ordinance, but is made applicable to sheep's wool, goat's hair and wool of camel's hair only."—Reuter.

RUNCIMAN'S VISIT CREATES SURPRISE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The news that Mr. Walter Runciman sailed from Glasgow to America has created considerable interest but official circles are unable to confirm the report that the visit might be connected with negotiations for an Anglo-American Trade Pact.

It is understood that preliminary talks for such an agreement have been proceeding satisfactorily and though they have not reached any definite stage, Mr. Cordell Hull's return from Buenos Aires on January 14 may give a fillip to it.—Reuter.

Ships Taking Part In Mediterranean Exercises

LONDON: January 9.

The battleships Nelson, Rodney, Royal Oak, Ramillies, Resolution and Royal Sovereign; two aircraft carriers, Courageous and Furious; three cruisers, 'Orin,' 'Neptune' and 'Cario' with destroyers and submarines will take part in the Home Fleet's Spring exercises in combination with the Mediterranean Fleet at the beginning of March. The Home Fleet sails on Jan 18.

Belgian Embassy Secretary Assassinated?

BRUSSELS. Jan. 9.

Sensational evidence about the death of Baron Borchgrave. the first Secretary of the Belgian Embassy in Madrid, is disclosed in an official communique.

Baron Borchgrave recently died near Madrid The body exhumed to-day, bore revolver wounds. The communique says it is clear that Baron Borchgrave was assassinated.—Reuter.

8 YEARS' CONTRACT FOR M. S. M.

"Statesman" Message Says Contract With Govt. Is Extended

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, January 9.

A special message from London to the "Statesman" says, Chairman, Madras Southern Maharatta Railway, addressing the Stockholders announced that the Government of India had offered extension of contract up to Nov. 1945 as Government proposed to Amalgamate the M.S.M. and S.I.R. and that the date mentioned was the earliest on which existing S. I. R. contract could be determined.

As the present contract with M. S. M. expires this year. this offer means further extension by eight years.

CONGRESS PRIZE POET LEAVING FOR HOLLYWOOD

MADRAS. Jan. 8.

It is understood that Mr. Bala Barathi Subramanya Yogi, a Tamil Poet and prize-winner in the Congress Golden Jubilee Song Competition, will. shortly leave for Hollywood in connection with the production of the Indian pictures.—United Press.

STRANGE, BUT CAN IT BE TRUE?

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

A story which has gained currency here with reference to the recent capture and release of Chiang-Kai-Shek is that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has entered into a secret agreement with Marshal Chang-Hsueh-Liangh under the former Fengtian Army, belonging to the young Marshal and Nanking troops are to launch a campaign to recover Manchuria and Jehol.

It is further stated in this connection that Marshal Chang Hseuh Liang has wired to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong stating that, Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has accepted his plans for national salvation. Marshal Chang has, however, agreed to wait until China has built up a formidable air force.—United Press.

FOR PRESERVATION OF BR. BEAUTY SPOTS

LONDON. Jan. 9.

A body of anonymous well wishers of the work of the National Trust for the preservation of beauty spots who call themselves "Fergusons' Gang" have given to the trust money for the purchase of a further 15-1/2 acres of cliffland near Lands End.

As on former occasions no information is given as to the source of the money out of which the land has been purchased. Other contributions have been made by the "Gang" in original ways.

On one occasion masked men handed over bags of currency to officers of the trust.

On another, which occurred last month, a messenger arrived at the annual dinner of the trust with a cigar for the President around which a note for £100 was wrapped.

KENT BACK IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Duke of Kent who attended the royal wedding at The Hague returned to England by air to-day.

CONGRESS HOUSE & GOVT. ORDER

Threat Of Attachment If Land Revenue Is Not Paid

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

A report just received here from Lyallpur says that the Revenue Authorities have decided to attach the Congress buildings valued at Rs. 15,000 for the alleged failure of the Congress authorities to pay the land revenue for the said building.

Though the notice to that effect has not so far been served personally on any office-bearer of the local Congress, it was found pasted outside the Congress office yesterday evening.

The building, it may be stated is registered in the name of the Provincial Congress Committee, in the revenue books and the notice has been addressed to that Committee.

The notice states that if the land revenue is not paid before 11th January, the building will be attached by the Government.—United Press.

M. C. C.'s BRIGHT INNINGS

Tasmania Dismissed Cheaply In First Innings

LAUNCESTER, Jan. 9.

In the match between the M. C. C. and Tasmania, which commenced here to-day, Tasmania were all out for 104 runs.

Score:—

TASMANIA (First Innings)	
Thomas, c Copson, b Farnes ...	0
Morrisby, c Duckworth, b Copson	14
Green, b Farnes	17
Putnam, b Robins	28
Jeffrey, b Sims	9
Wardlaw, b Sims	0
Rushforth, l-b-w, b Sims	8
Gourlay, b Sims	0
Nicholson, c Duckworth, by Copson	8
Gardiner, l.b.w., by Copson ..	14
Thollar (not out)	1
Extras	5
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Copson 3 for 17; Sims 4 for 20.

M. C. C.: 283 FOR 7.

At the close of the play M. C. C. had made 283 for seven wickets.

M. C. C. (First Innings)	
Fishlock, l.bw. b Gourlay	4
Fagg, l.b.w. b Putnam	60
Worthington, b Putnam	50
Wyatt, c and b Thollar	1
Ames (not out)	85
Hardstaff, c Gardiner, b Thomas	55
Robins, c Jeffrey, b Gourlay	24
Sims, st. Gardiner, b Putnam	0
Extras	4
Total at the close for 7 wickets	283

—Reuter.

DELHI BEATS U. P. IN I. P. C. T.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The first match in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament, (which started here yesterday), between Delhi and United Provinces, ended in a victory for the latter by five runs and three wickets.

Delhi made 127 in the first Innings yesterday, (Abdul Hamid 43), and 58 in the second innings to-day. The United Provinces made 126 in the first innnings yesterday, (Firasat 41) and 63 for six wickets to-day (Palia 17)

Br. Embassy At Madrid Bombed

WALTER RUNCIMAN FOR AMERICA

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, is sailing to-day from Glasgow for New York.

His visit to the United States is of a private character but during his stay there he intends to visit Washington and arrangements will be made for a meeting with President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the former Prime Minister of Canada, who after a tour of the Empire has been spending a few days in London, sails for Canada to-morrow.

88 THOUSAND ON STRIKE IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, January 9.

The latest total of persons rendered idle as a result of the American strikes is 88,580.—Reuter.

POPE PASSES GOOD NIGHT

VATICAN CITY, January 9.

The Pope spent a fairly good night.

His general condition is unchanged.—Reuter.

AMERICAN BANKERS HOPEFUL

NEW YORK, January 9.

Bankers are favourably impressed with the Budget message, but optimistic reaction has tempered doubts that the budget can be brought to genuine equilibrium within two years.

British Protest Against Violation Of Safety Zone

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The British Ambassador at Hendaye has been instructed to lodge a vigorous protest with the insurgent authorities in Salamanca, regarding violation of the safety zone in Madrid. This action follows the bombing of the British Embassy, last night, when eight incendiary high explosive bombs were dropped on the Embassy building and the annexe opposite.

It is pointed out that the British Embassy is situated in the safety zone which Gen. Franco has undertaken to respect. The British Government reserves the right to claim compensation.

BRITISH MINISTRY MEETING

Mr. Baldwin presided over another meeting of ministers this morning. It is presumed the Spanish situation was again under review.

REBELS CLAIM VICTORY

Vila.—It is preported insurgents have captured the village of Aravaca, on the main road to Escorial, northwest of Madrid, despite strong resistance. Inhabitants of the area between the road from Corunna to the Manzanares River and the road from Madrid to Burgos are fleeing in panic. The village of Fuencarral, north of Madrid, is crowded with refugees, though the village itself is threatened by the insurgent advance.

Resistance of the defence around Madrid has so weakened that insurgents are now able to pass freely from Casadecampo to the west of Madrid to the University City and irongates in the north

FURTHER BOMBING OF MADRID.

Madrid.—Insurgent planes made two raids on the city this morning. The bombing was so violent that a large part of the population was compelled to spend the early hours in streets and on fields.—Reuter.

Germans And Italians Pouring Into Spain

Arrive In Liners Showing No Name Or Flag

MADRID, January 8.

The British embassy building was bombed from the air. Three people injured.

A Gibraltar message received this noon says:

Recent arrivals from Cadiz assert that detachments of uniformed German and Italian soldiers are landing at Cadiz almost daily from liners which show no name and fly no national flag.

British Cabinet Discuss Spanish Situation

LONDON, January 8.

A meeting of Ministers was held this afternoon at which it is assumed the Prime Minister and his colleagues discussed the Spanish situation and the German and Italian notes on indirect non-intervention.

The Foreign Secretary and about a dozen other Ministers attended.

The concern which all parties share with the Government regarding the situation arising from the wholesale despatch of "volunteers" to take part in the Spanish civil war was again manifested to-day by a visit of members of the Liberal Parliamentary Party to the Foreign Office where they were received by Mr. Eden.

On Wednesday the Foreign Secretary saw Leaders of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Both deputations came to express the anxiety felt within their parties regarding the Spanish situation.

Meantime, the German and Italian notes in reply to the Anglo-French demarche are being considered by the British Government.

Newspaper comment shows that the major impression left by a first reading is that the answers provide a basis for further advance towards the conclusion which has been accepted in principle by all. Great emphasis is laid on the need for speedy action.

Watching Situation

A great deal of attention is given in the press to reports from various sources of German activities of an unusual character in Spanish Morocco.

It is stated that the British Government received information on this subject from the French Government and that the situation is being closely watched both in London and Paris.—B. O. W.

GERMAN SOLDIERS LANDED IN SPANISH MOROCCO.

RABAT, Jan. 8.

According to information believed to be reliable between two hundred and three hundred German soldiers have landed at ports in Spanish Morocco in the past few days.

FRANCE PROTESTS.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

It is officially confirmed that France has made representations to Franco with regard to barracks for German troops in Morocco.—Reuter.

"BIS" LEAVES UNDER ESCORT

GIBRALTAR, January 8.

The "Bis" left Algeciras under the escort of armed trawlers for Ceuta.

The insurgents are reported to have found contraband aboard which they suspect was destined for the Government forces.—Reuter.

FOURFOLD IDEAL OF LIBERTY

Si. H. Samuel Addresses Indian Students Conference At London

LONDON, January 8.

Sir Herbert Samuel was the principal speaker at the first Indian Student Conference convened, with the object of forming a central organisation which will be entirely controlled and financed by students.

Sir Herbert Samuel divided liberty into four categories, sometimes complementary, sometimes conflicting: namely, national political, personal and economic.

Sir Herbert enjoined his audience to pursue the fourfold ideal.

K. C. Ghosh, lecturer in Bengali at Oxford, presided. Prominent people who attended included Sir Abdul Qadir, Messrs. K. P. Mehta, D. S. Erulkar and Krishna Menon. —Reuter.

British North Sea Fleet To Join Mediterranean

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Home Fleet will leave Home ports on January 18 for a Spring cruise and will join the Mediterranean fleet for combined exercises on March 1.

The combined fleets will subsequently assembled at Gibraltar on March 8.

German Reply To Anglo-French 'Demarche'

LONDON, January 8.

The terms of the replies of the German and Italian Governments to the Anglo-French "Demarche" urging measures to prevent the dispatch of volunteers to Spain have now been received and are undergoing close examination at the Foreign Office.

It was announced in Berlin when the text of the communication was issued there that the reply had been drawn up in collaboration with the Italian Government.

The German reply begins by expressing "astonishment" that the British and French Governments should have thought it necessary to address for the second time a special direct appeal to Governments represented on the Non-Intervention Committee which has the question of prohibition of participation of foreign volunteers in the fighting in Spain under consideration.

Abandon Committee

The Note adds that if the procedure in the Committee for the discussion of Spanish questions is held to be neither adequate nor to the purpose, it would be better in the interests of clear and unified handling of these questions to abandon altogether the continuance of Committee procedure.

A protest was also made that the Anglo-French action gives rise to the impression that Germany was to blame for the problem of foreign volunteers in Spain or that she ignored it For this reason they affirm anew that it was the German and Italian Governments which from the beginning demanded prevention of the departure of voluntary participants in the Spanish fighting and that on the other side it was His Majesty's and French Governments who declined such prohibition.

Indirect Intervention

As, however, the German Government from the first advocated prevention of the flow of volunteers to Spain they are still prepared to support all measures serving this object, but they make their agreement dependent upon the condition that, firstly, other States concerned decide to take up the same attitude; secondly, that a solution of other questions connected with indirect intervention be taken in hand immediately, and thirdly, that all governments concerned agree unreservedly to effective control of the prohibitions agreed upon to be carried out on the spot. The German Government will instruct their representative in the London Committee to conduct further negotiations on these bases.

Italian Reply

The Italian reply is to the same general effect as that received from the German Government.

These communications will be treated by the British Government as the basis for further action which, it is recognised here, is urgently demanded.

At the request of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, the German Charge d'Affaires in London Herr Woermann called, at the Foreign Office last evening.

It is understood that Mr. Eden desired to ensure that the German Government fully appreciated how strongly Britain felt that a stop must be put to the flow to Spain of Foreign "Volunteers". There is a growing stiffening of the British view in this regard.—B.O.W.

Forthcoming Elections And Students' Duty

As Volunteers, They Must Induce Voters To Vote For Congress

The Propaganda Secretary of the Bombay City Congress Parliamentary Committee writes:

It is gratifying to note that a majority of students have not listened to the anti-Congress voice which a few so-called leaders tried to raise in the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference at Ville Parle. But those who withdraw from the Conference ought not to think that their duty has ended with issuing a protest and with publishing a statement wishing success to the Congress Candidates. As the adage has it, the test of the pudding is in the eating and the test of the students' Faith is in their action.

The students cannot have failed to read what Pandit Jawaharlal has again and again proclaimed. A vote for the Congress is a vote for Freedom and a vote for anybody else is a vote for the alien system of Government. The youth are atonce the hope and the flower of the Country and the educated youth must be in the vanguard of the movement for the future welfare of India. The Congress asks every Indian to give what is in his power for securing the election of all the Congress Candidates, as these elections are the first step in the great movement that is to be launched in the Country for the rejection of the Government of India Act, 1935. From the general voter the Congress will be content to get his vote. From the moneyed people the Congress will demand the funds to fight this campaign. From the students the Congress demands active work in carrying the Congress manifesto to each voter, in inducing the voters to vote for Congress and in getting the voters on all election days to the polling booths.

Therefore, the Congress asks the students in particular and young men in general to enlist forthwith as volunteers. Hardly a month is now left as the Election Week opens on 11th February and during this month there is a lot of work to do. Hearken to the call of the country, Young Indians, and enlist at the Congress House or at the Office of any Ward Committee.

A girl of 21, Julie Macarp, turned into a man after surgical operation and is now known as Pierre Macarp.

Support Congress Candidate

APPEAL TO BOMBAY MUSLIMS

The Bombay Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee has issued the following:—

The following three election centres have been opened for the convenience of Muslim voters of the A, B, C and D Wards constituency (Bombay City South) the Congress candidate for which is Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi:

1. 1st floor. Chataiwalla Building, Musjid Bunder Road. corner of Mahomedali Road.

2. Ground floor. Rehmetbai Building, Sandhurst Road (Dongri).

3. Kazi Street, Null Bazar.

Every possible attempt is being made by the candidates. his workers and volunteers to approach all voters in all the four Wards. The above centres have been opened in order to enable voters without any inconvenience to them to ascertain whether their names are on the Voters' Roll. Voters are, therefore, requested to visit any one of these centres to find out their numbers on the Rolls and in what Ward they were enrolled. The Congress candidate is daily gaining strength and popularity and the support from Muslim voters is encouraging. But the Congress can take no chances and every possible effort must be made to ensure his election.

It is the duty of all who wish Mr. Brelvi's success not to remain content with good wishes. They have to give their own votes and have also to carry on prpaganda among their friends and neighbours. The Congressmen must all consider themselves as volunteers working for Mr. Brelvi.

Muslim young men, the Bombay Provincial Congress Parliamenary Committee once again appeals to you to enrol yourselves as vlounteers at any one of the above mentioned centres.

D. WARD'S SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY

All Congress Candidates Must Be Elected Appeals President

Mr. P. R. Lele, President of the Girgaum District Congress Committee has issued the following for publication:

The D Ward of Bombay has got a special responsibility connection with the ensuing Provincial Legislative Assembly Elections. All the three candidates for the A B C & D constituency are D Ward men. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. S. K. Patil have been returned to the Corporation by the D Ward. Mr. Nariman and Mr. Patil are delegates to the Indian National Congress elected by the Congress members of D Ward. Therefore, it is the special responsibility of the people of D Ward to exert their utmost to secure the election of all these candidates.

Besides, this ward has the special privilege of electing a woman to the Assembly. The Congress candidate for this seat is Mrs. Annapurnabai G. Deshmukh.

40 P. C. OF ELECTORATE.

It is a matter at once of pride and responsibility that D Ward comprises forty per cent of the total electorate of the A, B, C & D Wards' constituency.

These facts will show the onerous job this ward has to discharge. The Girgaum Congress Committee has appointed a special Election Committee composed of a few members of the Girgaum District Council, all the Congress candidates for this constituency and prominent Congress workers of this ward. On behalf of this Committee I issue this public appeal for volunteers to help the Committee in carrying on this work.

My appeal is as much to women as to men. In particular women ought to respond in numbers in this ward because of its special privilege to elect a lady member.

VOLUNTEERS' DUTY.

The volunteers will be asked to take the Congress manifesto to every voter in this ward. They will be expected to give two hours in the morning and two in the evening. If there be any volunteers who can give only two hours either in the morning or in the evening, their services also will be thankfully accepted.

The Office of the D Ward Congress Committee is located in the Congress House itself in the old (Central) building on the ground floor.

We have not many days on hand and expect the workers to answer the call of the Congress forthwith.

CONGRESS APPEAL TO E & F WARD VOTERS

The Secretary of the E. & F. Wards Assembly Election Propaganda Committee writes:

The day fixed for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, General Constituency i.e. 17th February is fast approaching. Every effort is being made by the Congress Candidates and their workers and volunteers to approach every voter as far as practicable.

There are about 80,000 voters in E. & F Wards. Unless they come to the Polling Stations their enfranchisement has no value. Voters are therefore requested to ascertain whether their names appear in the Voters list. In order to enable the voters to ascertain their names without putting themselves to very great inconvenience, three centres have been opened in each of the E & F Wards.

In F Wards the centres are:

(1) Central Election Office at Kavarana Building, Supari Baug Road.

(2) Napoo Hall Matunga G.I.P. Railway.

(3) Dr. Patanker's Dispensary, Sewree

In E Ward the Centres are

(1) E Ward Congress Committee's Office, Shivaji Hall, D'Lisle Road,

(2) Office Premises of Messrs. Krishna Chinooji & Co. 6th Kamatipura Lane.

(3) Dr. Balsara's Dispensary, Mount Road, Mazagaon.

Voters of these respective Wards will please visit any of the offices in their respective Wards to ascertain whether their names appear in the Voters List.

Congress Election Propaganda Committee of E & F Wards have kept Official rolls of the Voters of these respective Wards at the above places and a visit to any one of these offices will acquaint them whether they are voters or not, and with their Roll Numbers.

ELECTION SITUATION IN MADRAS

Congressmen And Muslim Leaguers To Be Opposed By Muslim Progressives

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS: Jan. 7.

Interviewed Mr S. Satyamurthi said:

In the Tamil Nadu area alone five Muslim candidates have been set up on behalf of the Congress out of nine seats.

In the Andhra Districts, it is understood three Muslims are contesting the elections on the Congress ticket.

It appears that the Congress and the Muslim League in Madras are opposed by the Muslim Progressive Party, a replica of the justice Party.

LOTHIAN'S TOUR IN STATES

REWA: January 9.

Mr. A. C. Lothian, Special Representative of His Excellency the Viceroy, in connection with the Federation is expected to arrive in Rewa, to-morrow, from Calcutta where he has been spending his Christmas and New Year.

As at present arranged his itinerary includes visits to Nowgong and Bhopal and Gwalior. Mr. Lothian is expected to complete his business at Bhopal by the 22nd January and thereafter proceed to Gwalior.—United Press.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS BY 15TH JAN.

Kaira Collector's Firman?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Jan. 6.

It is gathered that the Collector of Kaira, Mr. W. Gilligan, has ordered his subordinates to collect land revenue within 15 days i.e., before 15th January 1937. Ordinarily it was collected during the whole month of January for the last several years, but this year the Collector has ordered to collect it before the 15th and to forward the statement of those who have not paid it before the 15th together with the 1/4th fine statement.

This year is an unlucky crops suffered year for the agriculturists, and, moreover, to-day the frost has spread over; thus the crop of tobacco and other standing crops have suffered.

Generally, one talati who has to collect land revenue, is given 3 or 4 villages, and, if he be not able to go all over those villages and collect land revenue, the poor agriculturists shall have to suffer the fine imposed for not paying land revenue before the 15th January.

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The Manager, A. B. N. DEPOT, Hyderabad-Deccan

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 13, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 26, 1355
Parsi: Amardad 7, 1306
Hightide: 9-56; 23-30
Lowtide: 4-50; 16-25
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 18m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Correction:—Steamer Clan Monroe left London Wednesday evening January sixth.

PARTY TO SETH JAMNADAS

A party will be given to Sheth Chhotalal Jamnadas newly appointed J. P. by prominent merchants of Bombay at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

KANNADA AMATEUR PLAY

In aid of the Club Library, the Bombay Kannada Club will stage the play "Sadhu Tukaram" in Kannada to-day at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MALAD PRAJA MANDAL

A meeting of the members of Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at Anglo-Vernacular Gujerati School, Ghodbunder Road, when last years' report and statement of accounts will be adopted.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Art of Healing" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the above Lodge in Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

NIKIZ-VEHDEEN

The 34th lecture in the series of the religious teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

ELECTION MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Bombay "G" Ward and Suburban Dists. Joint Election Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at Viller Vila, Santa Cruz, at 9 a.m. when Sjts. K. M. Munshi, Jaisukhlal Metha, S. K. Patil, B. G. Kher, Solicitor, D. N. Wandrekar, Advocate, S. Songaonkar and other Congress leaders will address the meeting.

'C' WARD CONGRESS PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Congress Parliamentary Committee, a public Meeting will be held to-day the 10th inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Ghat's Chawl in Gulalwadi under the Presidentship of Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia for Election propaganda work. Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Kantaben Khandwala, Manishankar Trivedi, S. K. Patil, Yusuf Maherally, etc. will speak.

KAMGAR SEWA DAL TO HELP CONGRESS CANDIDATES

The Secretary of the Kamgar Seva Dal writes:

Prominent workers from Labour Area were present at a meeting held at Wahedina Mansion, Parel, Bombay when Kamgar Sewa Dal was formed for the services of the Working Class. The youths in the Labour Area desirous of enrolling themselves as volunteers should see the Secretary, Kamgar Sewa Dal at Wahedina Mansion, Parel, at any time between 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Kamgar Seva-Dal is opening its branches at Naigaon, Matunga, Chinch Jokli and Delisle Road for the present. The Dal has also resolved to help the election propaganda of the Congress Candidates in E and F Ward as well as in G and Sub. Wards.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Dusty Ermine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"To Mary—With Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Village Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—Shirley Temple in "Dimples" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Give Me Your Heart" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Gay Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Tarzan Escapes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Awakening" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sarla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Jai Bharat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.

PLAZA—"Dancing Pirate" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Glasgow Maru" left Colombo on January 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 11.

BRAHMIN SABHA SANKRANTI SAMELAN

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, will deliver a Public lecture at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at Karandikar Hall, Shankerwadi, Girgaum. Prof. P. V. Kane will preside.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON NERVE TROUBLES

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, Dr. C. S. de Radwan Praglowski (Vienna University), Inventor of the new Psychophonic Treatment, will deliver a public lecture on "Nerve Troubles and How to Cure them" with practical demonstrations on Monday, 11th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

BOY KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI: January 8.

Last evening a serious accident occurred on Ghod Bunder Road between Jogeshwari and Andheri when it is understood the motor driver of a village water truck belonging to the Vile Parle Municipality while trying to overtake a bus that was running from Jogeshwari to Andheri suddenly lost control of the steering wheel and as a result the truck dashed against a tin shed chawl and got smashed. A boy who was sitting on the verandah of the chawl was seriously injured and a cow and a man who were also passing along the road received some minor injuries. The boy was at once removed to the Local Board Dispensary at Andheri where he succumbed to his injuries.

Police investigations are proceeding.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Registered and unregistered Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Kathiawar" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 13th instant.

Superscribed regd. and unregd. Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Rizwani" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 13th instant.

ALLEGED INDISCIPLINE

City Congressmen To Explain Their Conduct

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has called upon Mr. B. J. Deorukhker and Mr. S. M. Patil, both Congressmen, who are opprofessing the Congress candidate from the E and F Wards and A, B, C and D Wards Constituencies, respectively, to explain their conduct. Disciplinary action will be taken against these two Congressmen for flouting the Congress Mandate.

Mr. Gray Cross-Examined In Petit Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The hearing of the case in which Mr. Phirozshaw Petit and Mrs. Gulbai Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of property, was resumed by Mr. O. H. Brown, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to-day.

Mr. Gray, Manager, Bank of India, was cross-examined by Mr. Lam, Counsel for Mrs. Gulbai. Mr. Gray said that he was not particularly aware of the suit filed by the Official Assignee of Gulbai's estate, for the recovery of J. B. Petit's share in the commission. The Bank was interested in the assets of Gulbai, but Mr. Gray could not say, without consulting his Solicitors, what specific action was taken.

Asked about a statement made by Mr. Jehangir, saying that he had received only two out of the four lakhs left to him, under the settlement, Mr. Gray could not say anything beyond that both time and amount received by Jehangir were obscure.

Mr. Gray said that about April 1932, he took the opinion of Counsel, and took all possible steps to recover the money from Mrs. Gulbai.

"SMALL VALUE" EXPLAINED

About June 1932, the Bank hoped to recover Rs. 50,000 by way of Agency commission.

Witness also said that the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was interested in the case as the Chairman of the Bank, but he severed his connection with the Bank, when he became a Director of the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Gray stated that he thought that the Bank was obliged to launch this case, because the Solicitor to Government said that the case was as clear as day light, and advised the Bank to proceed with the case. In this connection, Mr. Gray had met Mr. Walker three or four times.

Mr. Gray was asked what was meant by the term "small value", which the 4/14 share of the Chateau Petit was said to have in the suit of Official Assignee against Dinbai. Mr. Banaji Counsel for the Prosecution objected to the question, on the ground that the matter was being heard in the High Court. Mr Lam contented that the issue was vital to the present case. The Magistrate allowed the question and Mr. Gray said that he could not say, even approximately, what the "small value" referred to was.

The case is adjourned to Saturday next.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Dr. Dattopant Patwardhan will perform three Hari Kirtanas commencing on the 11th inst. at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the following Tuesday and Wednesday in the premises of the Association.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "M N J Pzn Coen" Via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 11th.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Buyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively to-day (Saturday), the 9th instant.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' MEETING

(From A Correspondent)

A largely attended meeting of the Municipal workers was held yesterday in the Foras Road Gardens, under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union to support the candidature of comrade K. N. Joglekar, the nominee of the Trade Union Congress. Mr. Hargovind Harjivan presided.

Mr. Bhogale, the organising secretary of the B.P.T.U.C., in his opening speech, explained the resolution passed in the last meeting of the Executive of the A. I. T. U. C. at Faizpur whereby Comrade Joglekar was nominated as a candidate for "E" and "F" Wards on behalf of the Trade Union Congress

Mr. Nimbkar, the General Secretary of the Union, in his short speech, gave a brief account of the work of Comrade Joglekar in the working class movement and while supporting his candidature said that the future of the Trade Union movement was dependent on the success of their candidate. He also explained many practical problems that face the workers in the voting at elections. Then turning to the work of the Union he gave out a short account of the work done by the deputation of the workers that met the Mayor two days before. He emphasised the demand for the Inquiry Committee for Health Department and hoped that workers will be prepared to place before the committee their real grievances without fear or favour.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a mass meeting of workers will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Ganesh Maidan Lalbaug to support the candidature of Mr. K. N. Joglekar Mr. S. P. Bhise will preside, and Messrs. Nimbkar, Pandse, Bhogle, Ranadive, Jhabvala and others will speak.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A LOVE THAT BELONGS TO OUR TIMES!
RICHARD SHERMAN'S
Best-Seller Sensation
TO MARY WITH LOVE
A 20TH CENTURY FOX PICTURE: CO-STARRING
WARNER BAXTER
MYRNA LOY

N. B.:—Special SHIRLEY TEMPLE Souvenirs will be distributed to all Children!
CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SINGING, DANCING, DIMPLING Right into Your HEART!

Rare Attractions

At the

SECOND INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

THE WONDER DOG DEFIES DEATH

Climbs sixty feet to leap in Burning furnace.

Bargains at Factory price in rare Swadeshi Goods.

Entrance—Ans. 2.

Time 4 to 10-30 p. m.

Behind Marine Lines Station.

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5th WEEK

"The Picture with a distinct Mission"

—Mr. K. F. NARIMAN'S opinion

THE

"AWAKENING"

A Bhavnani Production

Starring:

ENAKSHI RAMA RAU, M.A.

A correct expression of the tragedy of the educated unemployed heralding the dawn of a new era of happiness

Highly appreciated by NATIONAL LEADERS

Prominent Educationists, Leading Citizens

"A Picture not to be missed"

AT

KRISHNA

TALKIES

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Extra Show at 2-30 p.m.

On Saturday, Sunday & Tuesday.

VICEROY'S LAST VISIT TO BURMA

Rangoon Civic Address Refers To His Services To Agriculture

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The booming of guns, impressive military ceremonial and enthusiastic cheering by large crowds in holiday attire throughout the route of the Veceregal procession marked the public arrival of the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow at two o'clock this afternoon in Rangoon from Calcutta aboard "Aronda" accompanied by their daughters.

The Golden Pagoda of Burma's capital glittering in the afternoon sunshine provided a fitting and characteristically Burmese background for the welcome accorded to the Viceroy on his first and last visit as the Governor-General of India and Burma on the eve of Burma's separation.

Gaily Decorated

The entire processional route had been gaily decorated with flags and bunting.

No less than ten pandals expressive of their respective artistic culture had been erected on the route by Burmese, Memon, Jamat Indian Christian, Chinese, Hindu, Coortee, Chettyar, Gujerati and Karen communities and Burma ex-service and volunteer association.

The Governor of Burma, accompanied by the Hon'ble Lady Cochrane and personal staff received the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow on board.

Civic Address

The Mayor read the civic address of welcome and presented it to the Viceroy in a silver casket the lid of which represented in relief a plough drawn by a pair of bullocks symbolising dependence of Burma's prosperity on agriculture.

The address recalled the former visit to Burma of Lord Linlithgow as the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and hoped that inspite of political separation the ties of common interest between India and Burma would be all stronger in the years to come.

The Viceroy then replied.—A. P.

NEW HIGH COURT BUILDING FOR C. P.

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces, laid the foundation stone of the new High Court building this morning.

The building is expected to take two years for completion.—A. P.

RADHA MOHAN DEAD.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

Lala Radha Mohan, a prominent "rais" of Delhi, died of heart failure. He was aged about sixty-eight and was a prominent figure in the social life of Delhi.

He was a keen sportsman and the Radha Mohan Polo Tournament, founded in his honour, was held every year.

He was one of the founders of the Roshanara Club in Delhi.—A. P.

Frost Havoc In Anand Taluk

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANAND, (BY Mail).

Reports are pouring in from most of the villages of Anand Taluka of heavy damage to crops due to heavy front. The Government is expected to take steps to ameliorate their condition and every one hopes that the collection of present instalment of land taxation will be postponed and the present instalment pardoned.

He was a prince amongst men and man amongst princes

SEE AND HEAR

Madhuri

Charming--alluring--beauty-queen of the screen

AND

Lovable star

E. BILLIMORIA

IN

RANJIT'S

Gay Prince

A JAYANT DESAI Production

Released To-day At

West-End Talkies

2nd Week - 2nd Week

Acclaimed by all as the success of the season—

IMPERIAL'S Masterpiece Drama

"SARLA"

Ratanbai at her best

With KUMAR, ZILLOO, HAFESJI, PRAMILLA, MARATHE, BABA VYAS, ASUJEE, & CHEMIST.

Director:—P. ATORTHY.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-30

Matinee at 2-30 on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays.

LESS ADMISSIONS TO UNIVERSITY

Reported Move Of U. P. Unemployment Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD: January 9.

A somewhat strange enquiry is being made by the U. P. Government Unemployment Committee from educational institutions.

It is reported that forms have been sent to heads of educational institutions to be filled by them. They are instructed to classify students into three classes—Rich, middle class, and poor, and state the occupation of their guardians. In the instructions the Committee is stated to have included among the rich those students whose guardians draw more than Rs. 300 per mensem and middle class those whose income is between Rs. 50 and Rs. 300, and among poor those who get less than Rs. 50.

It is suspected in some quarters that the object of the Committee is to devise measures whereby admission of students to the University can be restricted to the rich or at the most to the middle class.

WHY NOT SUBSIDY FOR AGRICULTURE?

Sabawalla Urges Compulsory Re-adjustment Of Rural Indebtedness To Reasonable Level

Speaking at the meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union, held at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday, Mr. A. P. Sabawalla in the course of his speech said:—

We are on the eve of a great experiment in democratic government. My appeal to you is to return to the Assembly men who have a set purpose, men who accept no defeat, men who will work tenaciously and fearlessly for your interests.

Intellectual dishonesty, cultural and social obscurantism and kindred things have been the stumbling block in our way of attaining national solidarity, I tell you that, it is only by evolving a common national solidarity.

COMMON CITIZENSHIP.

I tell you that it is only by evolving a common citizenship from amongst all of us that we can ever hope to establish a self-governing State. I fully realise that, it is not so easy, but it will certainly pave the way to it, if every one of you can bring yourself to believe in your heart of hearts that you are an Indian first.

FLING AT SOCIALISM.

After referring to the sacrifices of Samurai, who made modern Japan, Mr. Sabawalla said: "A section is shouting hoarse for Socialism. I will tell you in one word what it means. It means the installation of class warfare, nothing else. Do you seriously think that all racial and other conflicts will suddenly disappear under the economic strife of classes?

At this critical period when economic nationalism is swaying the whole world, every country has taken special measures to help its agriculture and has extended to it a preferential 'treatment on social economic and political grounds. In India alone the matter has been completely neglected. We hear from time to time much talk and high-sounding promises to ameliorate the conditions of the agriculturist, but the result has been next to nothing. When we have recognised the principle of protecting and subsidizing our industries, why should we not subsidise the most import of them—agriculture. If I am returned to the Assembly by your goodwill and co-operation, it will be my earnest endeavour to form a powerful organisation of the agricultural classes who are at present inarticulate, through want of education and cohesion.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

The first and foremost object of such an organisation will be to solve the problem of agricultural indebtedness. The Indian farmer is burdened with a heavy debt, most of which, if not all, is uneconomic.

The unhealthy practice of private money-lending by individuals has been the chief source of agricultural indebtedness. It is only the controlling the frauds and vagaries of private money-lenders that we could afford adequate relief to rural debts. The first direction in which my work will lie in this connection will be to evolve measures for the compulsory readjustment of present debts to a reasonable level."

Mr. Chhotalal B. Purani, Congress candidate for the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Broach. He was a professor at the Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, Vice-Principal of Training College, Baroda and Principal, New English School, Broach. He joined C. D. movement and organised No-Tax campaign in Jambusar Taluka. He was imprisoned in 1930 and in 1932 he was again sentenced to a year and a half and Rs. 500 fine. He worked energetically in connection with the flood disaster in Broach District. He is Secretary of the Gujerat Farmers' Relief Fund and of the Gujerat Vyayam Mandal. Recently, the Ahmedabad Municipality has engaged his services to start a physical culture academy. He has been the pioneer of the physical culture movement in Gujerat.

IT IS FOR LEADERS OF PEOPLE TO ACCEPT

Tagore On Bengal Communal Agreement

SANTINIKETAN: Jan. 8.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the proposed communal agreement, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said:

"I welcome the wisdom of the attempt made by promoters of the agreement and this spirit of compromise may help to ease the communal situation, which is every day becoming increasingly ugly and painful.

"As regards the proposed conditions of agreement between Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, it is for leaders of the people to either accept or reject."—A. P.

Extension To Publicity Officer

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

It is understood that the period of the temporary deputation in India of Mr. A. H. Joyce, Officer on special duty, Home Department of the Government of India, whose visit is connected with the reorganisation and development of Government publicity in this country, will be extended until autumn.

Mr. Joyce is returning to England on the 16th January for a short period and will be back by the commencement of the Simla session.—United Press.

SOCIAL TAMIL TALKIE
Packed with Hilarious Comedy Laughter, Wit and Romance
"DUMBACHARI"
Starring
F. S. RATNA BAI, P. S. SARASWATHI BAI, C. S. SAMANNA
(Indian Charlie)
At your favourite Talkie
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 10th Jan. at 10-30 a.m. Morning

DIGESTION HAS DETERIORATED

Subhas Bose Answers Searching Questions About His Health

JUBBULPORE, (By mail).

In the course of letter written to Dr. George Da Silva, Member, All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose says:—

"I completed the second course of autovaccine injections some time ago but without any appreciable effect. The second examination of throat-swab revealed the presence of streptococci Haemolyticus. The Civil Surgeon, Major Drummond, who came to see me early this month is still of opinion that the removal of the tonsils is necessary to remove the seat of infection. I am now desirous of consulting a throat specialist. He was also inclined to think that the dull pain in the region of the liver may be due to chronic amoebic infection. There is some persistent trouble inside but I don't know what it is due to. When I sit down for a meal, I get a feeling of nausea which I have to restrain with difficulty. The attending physician thinks that it is a symptom of gastric trouble. This may be so, because my digestion has deteriorated and as a consequence I have lost in weight. In June my weight here was 171 lbs. and towards the end of November it was 158 lbs. I do not know why I am writing all these petty details—but you often ask me searching questions about my health, as only a doctor can ask."—A.P.

Unprecedented Demand For Railway Waggons

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Railway Board has been flooded with representations from the trading community pointing out the paucity of load waggons at stations.

"United Press" enquiries here indicate that owing to a sudden spurt in trade experience of late, there has been some delay in supply of waggons but efforts are being made to meet the unprecedented demands and instructions have accordingly been issued.—United Press.

Cooper To Visit Dohad

DOHAD: Jan. 8.

It is understood that the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue Member, Government of Bombay, will visit Dohad to acquaint himself with the famine situation and inspect the Relief works conducted by the Government and other relief agencies.

There was severe frost on the 5th and 6th January which did irreparable damage to the Rabi crops.—United Press.

Fighting For His Honour and The Honour of His People!
in
BOMBAY TALKIES LATEST TRIUMPH
IZZAT
starring DEVIKA RANI
with ASHOK KUMAR
Kamta Prasad, Chandraprabha, Mumtaz Ali, Sunita, Pithawala, Joshi, Manohar, M. Nazir, Vimala, Dharamsey, Naik and Madhurika.
ALL-INDIA PREMIERE AT OPERA HOUSE
on Saturday 16th January.
Now Running: JANMA BHOOMI (10th and last week). ZENANA SHOW on Wednesday, 13th Jan. at 1-30 p.m.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on **cash** payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:— "Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Typist and Correspondence Clerk knowing very well Gujarati, apply to Mowji Vishram and Co., Opp. Jooma Musjid, Bombay. 7571.

Wanted—Three special representatives on monthly pay and commission. Secretary, Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (7368).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (7466).

Free H.L.M.S.H.M.D.H.M.B., etc., Homoeo-Ayur-Unani degrees regularly and correspondently. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps:—Indian Homoeo-Inst. Society, (Regd.), P.O. Datha (Kathiawar, Dt.) 7556.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7475)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

St. Joseph's Academy, Dehra Dun. Conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick (Ireland). Managing Committee:—St. George's College, (Mussoorie.)—Will have accommodation for a limited number of Boarders from 1st February 1937. Candidates for admission must be under 15 years of age. The younger boys will be under the care of an experienced Matron. A qualified Medical Officer will attend. The school buildings are new and designed on the most modern lines. The grounds and playing fields are spacious and the situation is the most favourable in Dehra Dun, open and elevated. Full particulars are contained in the prospectus which may be had from Rev. Brother Principal, St. Joseph's Academy, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun. (4565).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

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RESPONSIBILITY ON SEPARATED BURMA

Viceroy's Plea For Working New Act

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Rangoon Municipal Corporation to-day, the Viceroy said:—

One of the most significant features from Burma's point of view of the coming change is the severance of the political and administrative connection between her and India. On that matter, I wholly share your view that the ties of common interest which bind the two commercial and economic relations between the two countries—are and will continue to be of real importance. These relations, in so far as they are based on the common advantage of both parties, are unlikely to be affected prejudicially by political or administrative changes and I trust sincerely that under the new dispensation, a close and friendly connection will continue to be maintained between the two countries so intimately associated over so long a period.

PLEA FOR WORKING REFORMS

The effect of the provisions of the Burma Act of 1935 is radically to change the constitutional position and to transfer to the elected representatives of Burma great powers and great responsibilities on the shoulders of those representatives, on the use made by the electorate of the wide and generous franchise embodied in the Act, and on the co-operation of all races and all communities for the common good of Burma. depend essentially the future development and the future prosperity of this great and historic country. I am confident that that unity and co-operation will be forthcoming, for these are of the utmost importance in order that those responsibilities will be discharged with zeal and with distinction.—A.P.

CALCUTTA 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

Dr. Tagore To Deliver Address On Feb. 13

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

A new departure will be made in connection with the Annual Convocation of the Calcutta University to be held on February 13 next, when Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, will deliver the convocation address.

Unlike the practice in other university convocations, Calcutta University convocation has so far been addressed by the Chancellor.—United Press.

Let Orissa Govt. Decide

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

After consultation with the Government of Orissa and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have decided that in view of the nearness of the Constitutional changes, the choice of site for official buildings in Orissa will be left to be taken by the new Government of Orissa after April 1 next.—A.P.

84 PLAGUE DEATHS IN HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 8.

There were 123 cases and 84 deaths from plague infection in the districts of the Nizam's Dominions, according to the latest monthly epidemic report issued by the authorities.—United Press

Musical Performance At Poona

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, January 9.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Poona City a Musical Performance will be given to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Women's Training College (near Apollo Cinema) Rasta's Peth.

Auction Sales

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AUCTION SALE TO - DAY (SUNDAY) at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Milner Safe, Singer Machine, Gramophone, Underwood typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, etc.

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Saturday the 16th January 1937.

VIRTUES OF NEW CONSTITUTION!

Beware Losing Its Benefits Warns Sind Governor

SUKKUR, January 7.

Appealing in chaste Sindhi to a gathering of nearly 2,000 assembled at the Upper Sind Durbar held here to work the new Constitution the Governor said: "If I myself claimed to be a prophet in these matters and to have some knowledge of what would happen in the future as regards the working of the constitution, it was because I myself was intimately concerned in the actual preparation of the Constitution and therefore had an insight which was impossible for members of the general public to have."

His Excellency added that it was not from reading through the Act of Parliament that they would get an idea of the nature of this constitution but it was by actually partaking in the working thereof that they would understand gradually the scope of the benefits which had been conferred upon them. These benefits would not come without any efforts on their part. The responsibility was theirs to obtain full advantage of the constitution and if they failed to do so, none was to blame but themselves.—A.P

DECEMBER LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of December was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for December.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A verdict of death by fracture of skull and crushing of the face due to his having been accidentally run over by a labour cart at De Lisle Road, was returned by the Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest held on the body of Nivrithi Seetaram Kanade, a 2-1/2 years old child.

Abdul Karim Rasool Miya and five others were arrested by the Pydhonie Police on a charge of gambling with cards at Zakeria Street.

During the search race slips with names of the mounts were found on one of them.

They were ordered to be released on bail till January 23, at the Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, to-day.

Laksman Mahadu, a coolie employed in the construction of the Central Government India offices at Marine Lines, was struck by some stone, thrown up, owing to blasting operations, at about 1-30 p.m. on Friday.

He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died the same night.

The inquest is fixed for Monday.

Clarence Brodie, a European lad of 17, who was injured in a motor cycle accident at Worli on Wednesday last expired at the St. George's Hospital this morning.

The cause of the death is stated to be internal haemorrhage following ruptured liver.

Inquest is fixed for Monday.

Seven out of a batch of eight Hindus, who had been placed before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murder, in connection with the communal rioting in the city were ordered to be discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Deputy-Inspector Winton of Agripada, stated that on October 17th last he received information of rioting at Tardeo Tram Junction.

Lying Wounded-On Tram Track.

When he reached there, he found a Muslim lying wounded on the tram track. Before an ambulance could arrive, the man had expired.

The first seven accused, who were discharged to-day, were arrested on October 24th last.

The eighth, a Tram conductor who was arrefisted on November 5th last, had also been put up on the same charge. Orders in his case are reserved.

Mohamedali Abdul Hussein and Fida Hussein Dawoodbhai, two electricians engaged by the Malwa Watch Co., to fit up electric bulbs in their show case, were arrested yesterday by the Pydhonie police.

They were put up before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon and were ordered to be released on bail till January 23.

Family Of Six Found Unconscious Behind Closed Doors

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Gassed to death while engaged in watching the seemingly harmless occupation of preparing hair oil, was the fate, that is stated to have overtaken Jairam Vishnoo Loke, a 35 year old Hindu last night.

The mosquito, which infests Bombay, appears to have been an indirect cause of the tragedy in which five others, including a woman and two children, were involved.

Prepared Hair Oil

Mahadev Shivram Fanasker who lives in a room on the ground floor of Motilal Mansion at Bhau Daji Road, Matunga, prepares and sells hair oil.

Jairam Vishnoo and Narayan Baboo are his partners in the business. At about 9 p.m. on Thursday Fanasker began to prepare hair oil in his room. His two partners came to watch him. Tarabai, wife of Fanasker, and his two children, Sumatibai and Vasudev, (aged eight and four), were also in the room at the time. All the doors and windows were closed to keep out the mosquitoes.

Anandibai, sister of Tarabai, in a statement made to-day before the City Coroner, said that she came to Bombay from Malwan yesterday. From the Bunder she went to the residence of her sister at Matunga. The door was bolted from within. After repeated knocks, the door was opened by Tarabai, who dropped down immediately and started vomiting. The bodies of the other inmates were stretched prostrate on the floor.

An alarm was raised and a doctor was called in. Jairam Vishnoo was already dead. Blood was oozing from his mouth. The other persons were taken to the K.E.M. Hospital where they are progressing satisfactorily.

Post mortem examination showed that Jairam Vishnoo died of carbon monoxide poisoning.

The inquest has been adjourned to January 20 for further evidence.

E. AND F. WARD ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Mr. Nimbkar Explains T. U.C. Attitude

BOMBAY: Jan. 8.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Labour leader, has issued a statement to the Press on the question of rejection of the T. U. C. candidate by the Congress Parliamentary Board, which says:—

Much uproar has been caused in Bombay owing to the decision of the T.U.C. to fight the elections from 'E' and 'F' Wards independently on Labour platform.

A persistent attempt has been made to misrepresent the attitude of the T. U. C. in this connection and facts have been suppressed to make such misrepresentation possible.

The decision of the T. U. C. to put up an independent candidate was taken only after the C. P. B. and the Working Committee of the Congress had point-blank refused to accept my nomination recommended by the T. U. C. for the E and F Wards. Neither the C. P. B. nor the Working Committee gave any reasons for this refusal to adopt a working class candidate.

Sincere Desire

In approaching the C. P. B. for nominating me the T. U. C. was actuated by a sincere desire for a United Front with the Congress. The T. U. C. sought to combine the working class and the Congress forces in Bombay during the election campaign and thus take a decisive step forward in the struggle against the New Constitution.

The Congress leadership set its face against this United Front and decided to pitch the Congress forces against the Working Class.

That the T. U. C. and the constituent unions are actuated by sincere desire to establish a close United Front with the Congress can be easily demonstrated from what has happened at Sholapur.

In Sholapur the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union and the local Congress Committee have come to terms and agreed to support each others candidates. The Congress Committee has accepted the demands of the workers and is supporting the T. U. C. candidate Com. Khedgikar against Mr. Bakhle of the N. F. T. U. and the candidate of the millowners.

Recalcitrant Attitude

That the same relations could not develop in Bombay is due to the recalcitrant attitude of the C. P. B. which refuses to cooperate with the Bombay workers. The proper attitude for the C. P. B. would have been to welcome the T. U. C. candidate and extend enthusiastic support to me That would have been an earnest of the declared solicitude of the Congress leadership for the working class.

Had the big leaders of the C.P.B. showed the same reasonableness and anti-Imperialist approach towards these questions as the Sholapur Congress leaders have shown, they would have greatly helped the consolidation of the anti-Imperialist forces in the city.

Anti-Working Class

The present policy of the C.P.B. to set up rival candidates is a positively anti-working class policy, and such policy cannot but weaken the National struggle.

Such a policy if allowed to go unchallenged will prevent the mobilisation of the working class for the national struggle and politically paralyse it. The working class organisations cannot be a party to such a policy, however loudly other people and organisations attempt to justify it.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Deputation Waits On Mayor And Demands Inquiry Committee

The growing tendency to reduce the wages of workers in the different departments of the Bombay Municipality and to deprive the workers of their right of seniority has greatly affected the interests of workers.

Th Municipal Workers' Union requested the Mayor to receive a deputation of workers representing the various departments. The deputation met the Mayor on Wednesday last. Mrs. Maniben Mulji and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar were present on behalf of the Municipal Workers' Union

Mr. Nimbkar placed before him the many grievances and complaints of the workers

Calcutta, Jan. 8.—Dr. Guathorus H. Moos of the University of Leyden, who has been touring India for some time and who will be representing the Kern Institute at the celebration of the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary in Calcutta in March has, it is understood, been invited by the University of Calcutta to deliver a course of lectures to the University.—United Press.

SHARE MARKET STEADY

Normal Condition Expected In View Of Settlement

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The speculative wave in the Stock Exchange is slowly but gradually passing away and once again normal conditions are appearing.

Tata Steel shares, quoted at 1,180 on Thursday, dropped down to 1,080 on Friday afternoon and later on came down to 1035.

This morning there was a slight steadiness in the transactions and the prices fluctuated between 1060 and 1085.

It appears from to-day's conditions that steadiness will be maintained in order to pass off the settlement of transactions, which falls due next week, with minimum of loss.

Other scripts remained steady throughout the day.

THE MESSAGE OF FAIZPUR

Congress Election Campaign Opened In Suburbs

VILE PARLE, January 7.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Tilak Mandir last night when Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta and Gokulbhai Bhatt delivered speeches on "The Message of Faizpur Congress". The meeting was presided over by Mr. Indravadan Oza.

Mr. Ramnikrai dwelt at length on the hardships and interferences which the workers had to encounter. He paid tributes to the organizing capability and zeal of Mr. Shankerrao Deo and his coworkers without which the session would not have achieved such a grand success.

The speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, he said, were forceful and had a tremendous mass appeal.

HELP CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt after dealing with the difficulties of the workers referred to the coming elections, and asked the suburban public to vote for Congress candidates only. There were 10 candidates for 3 seats. Messrs. B. T. Kher, Bandrekar, and Songanker were the three Congress candidates.

Mr. Indravadan Oza requested the audience to enrol themselves as volunteers to help the Congress candidates in the coming elections. The meeting then terminated.

BE ARMED!

Life's battles are numerous and various. The deadliest war is not that of man against man but that of man against nature. Venereal diseases are nature's deadliest weapons. Protect yourself against these relentless enemies. Let VETO Tropical be your faithful ally.

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INDIANS CAPTURE EXPORT TRADE IN OILSEEDS

Ramdas Kilachand Urges Registration And New Regulations For Enlarging Scope Of Operations

The annual general meeting of the Seeds Traders' Association was held on Friday. Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, the retiring president in the course of his speech observed:—

Ten years ago, you will remember, when this Association was founded under the able guidance of the late lamented Sheth Kilachand Devchand, the need of a first class hedge market for the large Oilseeds crop of India was keenly felt, and it was with a view to fill that important gap in the marketing organisation of the crop that this Institution came to be started.

I need not dwell upon the importance of the Oilseeds crop in the national economy in India. Its own magnitude entitles it to the rank along with big staple crops like Cotton, Jute and Wheat, and when we realise the immense possibilities which the Oilcrushing and allied industries open up for industrial development, we ought to make up our mind to devise all possible ways and means to make the marketing organisation as sound as possible. I think, we can legitimately claim for this Association the credit for being the only hedge market for important Oilseeds like Groundnuts, Castorseeds and Cottonseeds. The growing popularity of this Institution is borne out by the fact that we have on our file a list of applications for memberships, all of which we have not yet been able to cope with.

INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

You must have noticed, gentlemen, that the successful operation of this market as a hedge market has been in a way instrumental in fostering the growth of Indian enterprise in other directions also. A few years ago, with a few important exceptions, the Export trade in Oilseeds valued roughly at 15 crores of Rupees a year, was in non-Indian hands, but now Indian Export houses have begun to direct their attention and enterprise to this line, so that Indian firms are taking their legitimate place in the bulk of the Export trade also.

OTTAWA AND AFTER.

While speaking about our Export trade, I must refer to the Ottawa agreement, which had an important bearing upon it. As we all know, under the Ottawa scheme of preference, Indian Linseed was given a preference, and for sometime after the agreement, there was a rise in the Export trade in Linseed. Though this was due more to causes entirely unconnected with the preferential treatment under the agreement, the preference was of course partly responsible for it. The increase in the drawbacks on re-export of foreign Linseed Oil from United Kingdom two years ago, however greatly nullified the preference, and our Association had moved the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry and made representations to the Government of India in this connection. Though the replies we received were far from satisfactory, the matter need only a passing reference, inasmuch as a new agreement is now contemplated. Our Association has made representations in the proper quarter, and we all await the developments that may take place.

improvement in Agriculture & Crops is bound to make the position of India, even yet stronger as one of the great Oilseeds producing countries.

NEED FOR REGISTRATION.

In this connection, I may refer to one or two matters which we may profitably take up in the course of the year. In the first place, I should suggest that our Institution should be registered and thereby ensured a continuity and a legal entity, with a well devised and balanced constitution. It will import a greater strength and stability and will enhance its prestige and dignity by bringing it in line with the other sister Institutions like the East India Cotton Association, the Stock Exchange, the Bullion Exchange and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd. Some time back our Committee had already taken up this matter, and I trust that you all will agree that it requires to be taken up again.

Along with registration, we ought to take up the question of revising the constitution, and make it more conformable to our requirements keeping in view the interests of all sections concerned, but particularly of the producer and always considering the general interest of the trade as paramount.

ENLARGING SCOPE.

There is yet another matter which I consider to be also more important I refer to the Question whether it is possible to introduce under the rules and regulations of our Association Contracts for trading in other varieties and groups of Seeds. We should, I think, consider whether under our present standards we cannot include new varieties or whether we can introduce a new contract for let us say Coromandel.

I would go even further and suggest that we might also consider whether we can introduce contracts for allied commodities like Oil and Oil cakes. I am again one of those who believe that we should explore the possibility of introducing contracts in ready goods too. It is in a way anomalous that the contracts for ready and futures in Oilseeds should have to be entered into under the variety of rules and regulations which sometimes do not harmonise. In fact our ideal should be to pave the way for sound central Institution which might embrace all the trading activities in trade in Oilseeds and allied product I know these matters cannot be finally decided in a short time.

HOLIDAYS.

There is yet one more matter which, however admits of immediate attention. Quite a large section of our members feel that the system of the observance of holidays in our Bazar calls for some change.

New President's Speech

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, the new president in the course of his speech observed:—

We are entering upon a period which is fraught with great economic possibilities for India as a producer of primary commodities I expect that with the greater impetus to Agriculture under the fostering care of the present Viceroy,

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS

(From A Correspondent).

MANGALORE, (By Mail).

Begum Mir Amiruddin, wife of Mr. Mir Amiruddin, District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore, has been invited to deliver an address at the next World Congress of Faiths which will be held at Baliol College, Oxford at the end of July this year.

Begum Mir Amiruddin travelled extensively in Europe, the Near East, Egypt, Syria and Palestine two years ago and delivered a number of lectures enlightening foreigners about India and her womanhood. She is well-known in London circles for her speeches and is keenly interested in World Fellowship, the Woman's Movement and in Social work. The Congress has offered to meet her travelling expenses.

AN OMNIBUS PORTFOLIO?

Government Likely To Create New Ministry Of Communications

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

With the approach of the Assembly session, the question of a separate portfolio for communications is again coming to forefront. The Government of India stands committed to the principle but it is not yet known whether a decision has been reached though, according to reports current here, the matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Calcutta. It was only last February that Chaudhri Sir Zafrulla, on behalf of the Government of India, said: "During the course of the next year active steps will have been taken to set up a portfolio of communications." At that time, however, anticipations regarding the advent of Federation were not quite so definite as now. As the position has undoubtedly changed by the present Viceroy's determination to inaugurate Federation by next year it may well be asked why when only a few months remain for the new Constitution there should be sweeping changes in regard to distributions of portfolios. On the other hand it is also urged that if the Ministry of Communications is to be set up now it would facilitate arrangements under the Federation.

CONGRESS VIEW.

The feeling of the Opposition in the Assembly on this subject was forcefully expressed by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant when he said, "I also feel that Commerce should be in charge of some gentleman who is in charge of Railways. I consider it more important that Commerce and Railways should go together than that Railways and Roads should form part of a composite portfolio for Railways must always have before them one supreme object of commercial development of the country, and if the administration of Railways is severed from that of Commerce that would, to a certain extent, stand in the way of unfettered growth and development of Commerce. Moreover without being in any way unfair to any person I may state here that I want both Railways and Commerce to be in charge of an Indian member." In other words the Congress Party would prefer 'status quo' to continue. If it is decided to form a Ministry of Communications it will probably be in April next when Sir Frank Noyce retires.

AN OMNIBUS PORTFOLIO?

The new arrangement will probably be to split up the Commerce portfolio by taking away from it Railways and create a new department of Communications including Roads, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation, Ports, Light Houses, Labour, Inland Waterways, Mercantile Shipping and Broadcasting. Existing department of Industry and Labour will be replaced by a portfolio of Industries and Commerce. In case a new Ministry of Communications is formed, it is understood, Mr. T. A. Stewart who succeeds Sir Frank Noyce next April will be placed in charge of it.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The First Aid Class organised by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association will re-open after X'mas holidays at the King George English School, Dadar, to-day the 10th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

INSURANCE BILL PROVISIONS

Plea For Exemption Of Existing Companies

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

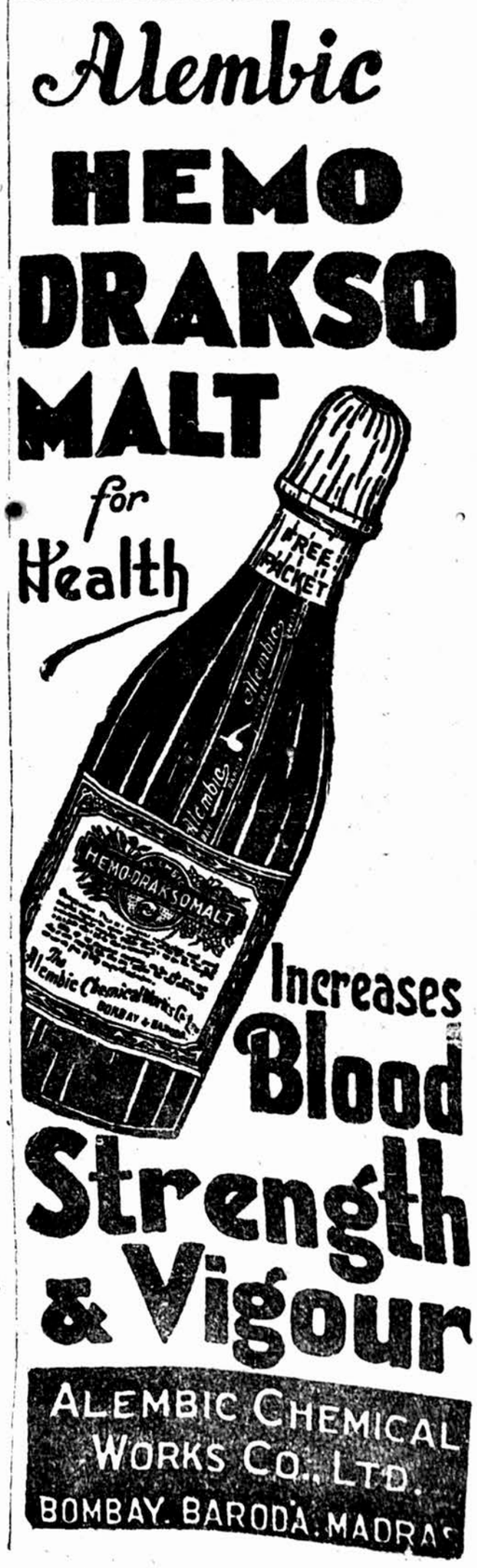
Considerable anxiety is felt amongst Insurance circles in Bombay in regard to the provisions of the Insurance Bill, which is to be introduced in the coming session of the Legislative Assembly.

It is suggested that in the interest of the policy-holders a distinction should be made between an existing insurance company and a non-existing insurance company.

In this connection the "United Press" learns that the Indian Assurance Chamber (Bombay) is contemplating to lead a deputation to wait on the Law Member, to place the view-point of the Chamber before him and to impress upon him that the provisions of the new Insurance Bill should not be enforced on the existing companies.

In its representation submitted to the Government of India, the Chamber suggests that in the case of the existing life insurance companies, they should be allowed to continue their business with their existing statutory deposits. In the alternative the first statutory deposit should not exceed the sum of Rs. 50,000 and the companies should be given a period of 15 years for making up the deposit.

In conclusion the Chamber points out that the proposed legislation should be enacted on the lines of the English Law and not the Canadian Law.—United Press.

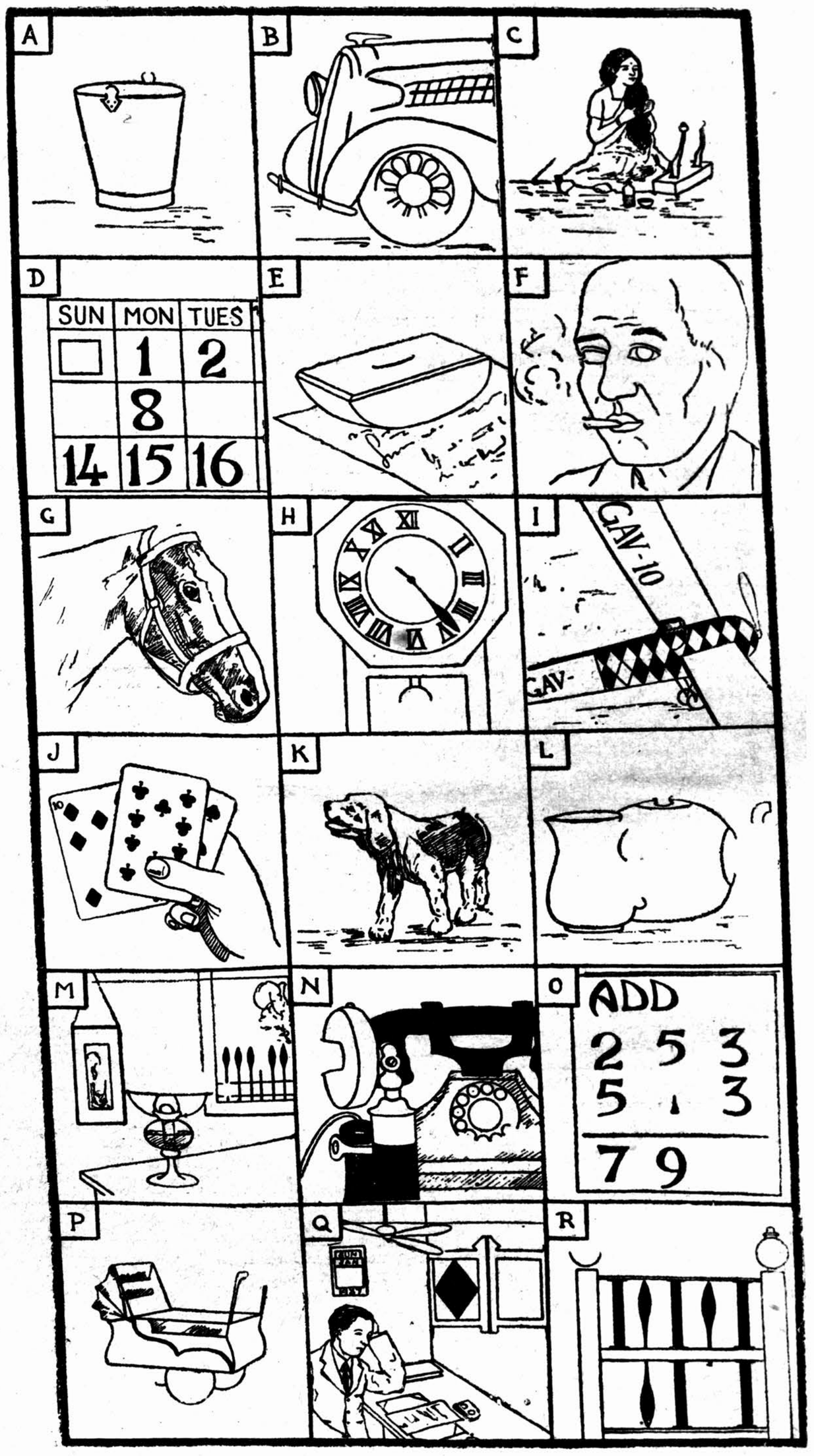


MISTAKES COMPETITION

All stamp collectors and philatelists know that certain defective stamps have now become very valuable simply because of the defects in them. These defects generally are due to carelessness on the part of the printer, the artist or some other person responsible for the production of such stamps. Thus many have made fortunes out of carelessness on the part of others and if you enter this competition, you also stand a fair chance of making a good amount through the carelessness on part of the artist.

He was asked to draw certain illustrations marked A, B, C. . . . . but he has left out in each of them, some part or portion. These defects or omissions are shown in the other series of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3. . . . . The parts or portions which are omitted in the illustrations marked A, B, C. . . . . are not necessarily reproduced in the same size or in the same position as in the original.

You have to find out the missing part for each illustration marked A, B, C. . . . . For instance, the illustration K is that of a Dog whose tail has been apparently left out from the drawing by over-sight. That missing part has been shown in No. 8 but it is in a different position and is also much larger in size. We, however, insert No. 8 against K in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon entering not more than one number of the missing part against any letter (A, B, C. . . .) and submit as many entries as you like with Annas 8 for each entry, before 14th January, 1937, subject to and observing the following rules:—



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,. . . . in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Thursday, 14th January, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

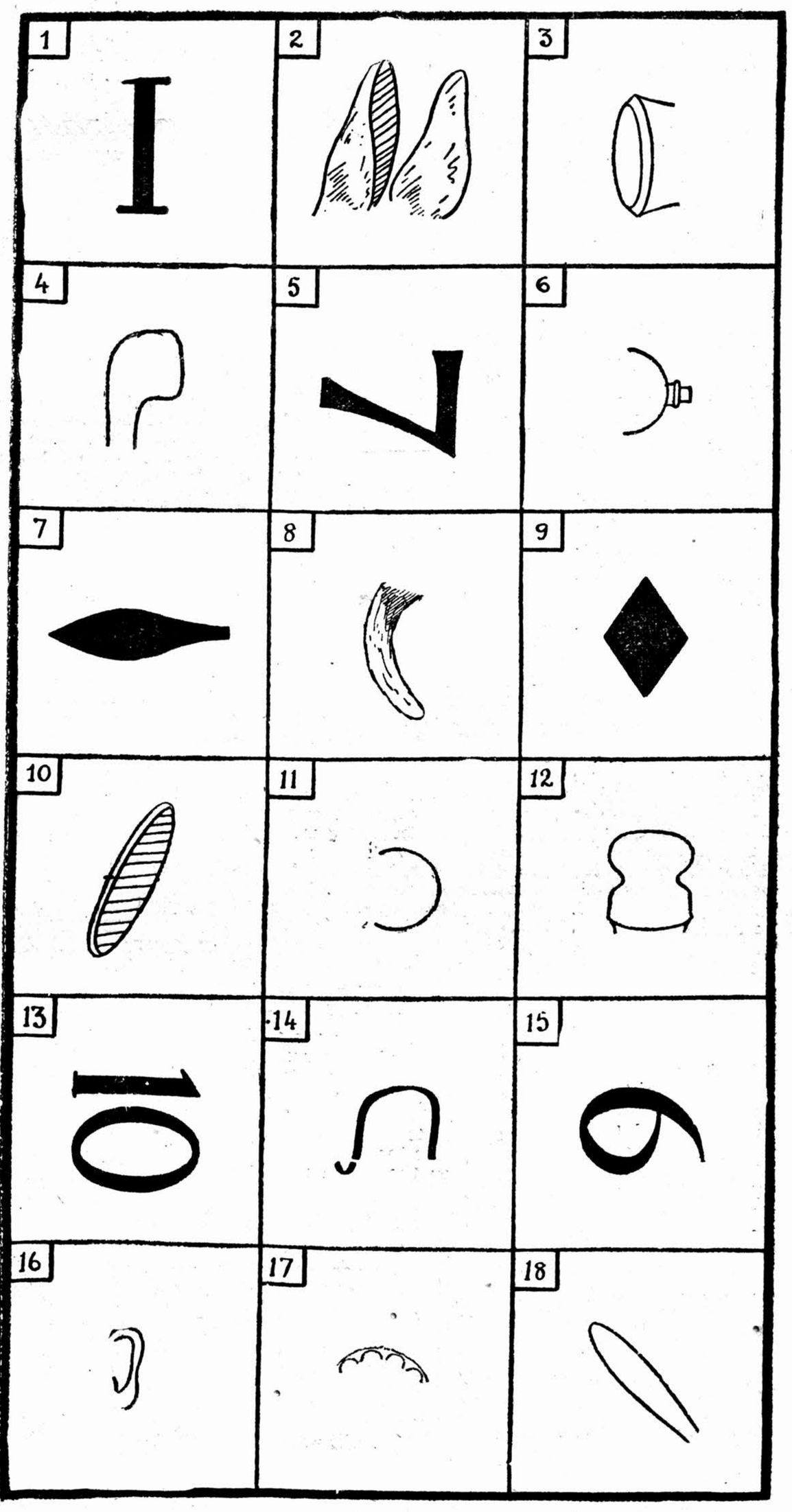
6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

First Prize
Rs. 3,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Total Rs. 5,000



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

CLOSING DATE
THURSDAY,
14th January, 1937

For More Entry Coupons See Page 36

About Studios And Stars

BAXTER, MYRNA LOY CO-STARRED IN NEW ROMANTIC TRIUMPH

At The Regal

A love story, gallant and glorious, of modern sweethearts, hiding their tears and holding back their hurts, romancing lightly yet loving deeply, "To Mary—With Love" 20th Century-Fox triumph, opens today at the Regal Theatre. Costarring Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy for the third time and providing them with a story and background enables them to surpass the heights they reached together in "Penthouse" and "Broadway Bill," the picture is an important and appealing story of love to-day, a splendid love that take its place, with the screen's great romances. Based on Richard Sherman's widely-discussed novel of the same title, "To Mary—With Love" is a love-letter to every theatre-goer—a love-letter of a romantic couple and their years together, bittersweet with hurt and happiness. Opening with the wedding Baxter and Miss Loy, the film moves swiftly through the hectic days of the late twenties when industrial empires were rising and the nation lived and laughed as the crest of fortune mounted ever higher. Best man at the marriage is Ian Hunter, who idolizes the bride, Myrna Loy, but grins with happiness as he sees her ecstasy in the arms of Baxter. Scarcely is their honeymoon over than Baxter plunges into business, intent on amassing one of the huge fortunes that are rising everywhere. Baxter insists he cannot take a vacation and Myrna goes off to Maine alone. Returning, she finds that Baxter hasn't attended so strictly to business—a compact, lingerie, are proof of his guilt. "Things like that happen all the time," says Myrna, in effect. "You see them on the stage, you read them in books—but only they happen once to me." This is the first crisis in their marriage. For the first time, they really begin to understand how much they mean to each other. Baxter plunges even more frenziedly into high finance. A series of Park Avenue apartments, increasingly beautiful, reflect the rising tide of Baxter's wealth. Baxter is on top of the world. Ian Hunter looks on pleased that Myrna has the things she always dreamed of having, regretting Baxter's evident neglect of his lovely wife. Their baby is born—and dies—the market crashes. Baxter is whipped, beaten, unable to comprehend. They move to a shabby suburban cottage. Myrna reacts to the situation and accepts it gladly, because of her love for her husband, but Baxter fails to fully understand what has happened. He blindly insists that former conditions will return—and takes to drinking. Hunters snaps Baxter out of it, finally, when Myrna discovers her husband accepting money from his friend. Filled with good intentions Warner gets a job as clerk in a department store. A celebration is planned for X'mas Eve. Dead tired at the end of a rushing day, Baxter finds a note in his envelope discharging him. Disconsolated he starts for home and meets Claire Trevor, his former girl-friend. Claire and he have a drink—another—and finally wind up in a night club. At home Myrna sobs over her ruined dinner. How these two work out their difficulties: how a new and greater love rises from the ashes of the old, make "To Mary—With Love" one of the screen's greatest triumphs. Baxter and Miss Loy are superb, throughout, while Ian Hunter and Claire Trevor competently portray their roles. Jean Dixon is also featured in the production, which was directed by John Cromwell, with Kenneth Macgowan associate producer.

Shirley Temple in "Dimple s" retained at the Capitol.

THE "AWAKENING"

At The Kishna Talkies

Bhavnani Productions' super social picture the "Awakening" enters in its fifth week, at the Krishna Talkies, Bombay. This picture which is not merely a high class, artistic and cultural entertainment, but is also useful instruction. It depicts the distress, despair and humiliation of the educated unemployed, and as Mr. K. F. Nariman has opined, "it will serve object of inspiring the rich and the well provided to be more charitable, considerate and accommodating to these unfotunate victims of unemployment, and it should serve at a disillusion and bring about a belated awakening to the victims themselves". The picture is becoming more and more popular week after week, and it seems that it would stay for more weeks to come. It is a rare picture which will be remembered for long time, as a natural and elegant portrayal of the everyday life of the poor unemployed, and on account of that as a picture with a distinct mission. Shrimati Enakshi Rama Rao M. A. who play in the stellar role of Kokila by her natural and elegant characterisation established herself as an artiste of the first magnitude. Moreover her artistic and cultural temple and Manipuri dances are for the first time being presented on the screen and they have alround praise from lovers of Indian art and dancing. It is decidedly a picture to be seen with all in the family. Thousands of families have seen it during the last four weeks and have been immensely touched by its theme and work.

"DIMPLES", SECOND WEEK

At The Capitol

Singing, dancing and dimpling her way once more into millions of hearts, Shirley Temple's new 20th Century-Fox triumph, "Dimples" is continued at the Capitol Theatre for the 2nd week from 9th of January. Hailed as Shirley's wonder show, and featuring swingy new song hits and brand new dance steps "Dimples" is heralded as the outstanding hit in the little star's parade of brilliant triumphs. An exceptional cast headed by the irrepressible and inimitable Frank Morgan, supports Shirley in the film, with Helen Westley, Robert Kent, Astrid Allwyn, Delma Byron, the Hall Johnson Choir and Stepin Fetchit prominently featured. Replete with laughter, romance and drama, "Dimples" tells the story of a lovable little street minstrel, Shirley, and her incorrigible but irresistibly funny guardian, Frank Morgan. The film opens with Shirley leading a group of young sidewalk minstrels through songs and dances. As they conclude their performance, Morgan pushes through the crowd and stars off the "contributions." This is how he and Shirley eke out a precarious livelihood. Morgan has a penchant for other people's belongings and his numble fingers fasten on anything of value with which they come in contact. His peccadillos eventually lead him into trouble, but he goes scot-free through Shirley's winsome smiles and pleas. With Shirley mothering and caring for the irresponsible scamp, the film moves through its highly entertaining story climaxed with Shirley being cast in the starring role in a presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." With Morgan and Stepin Fetchit contributing hilarious laughter, Robert Kent, Astrid Allwyn and Delma Byron youthful romance, Helen Westely and Berton Churchill providing stirring drama, and Shirley better than ever her previous "bests" "Dimples" is the greatest in the succession of Shirley pictures. Darryl F. Zanuck selected William A. Seiter director and Nunnally Johnson associate producer for the film.

Myrna Loy in "To Mary—With Love" at the Regal this week

Kay Francis in "Give Me Your Heart", retained at Pathe

Around Theatre & Film Land

STUDIO NOTES

Shree Vishnu Cinetone Company

Vishnu's Amazing Stunt Picture Showing At Super From Friday, 15th Jan. 1937

The great bulk of Indian Film fans is fond of stunt pictures. That is why most of the Bombay producers try to produce such thrillers. But, it is not at all an easy job, as some people think. Stunt pictures are as difficult to produce as the classics. Every thrill means dangerous adventure. And hence, very few companies really succeed in producing really good stunt pictures. Amongst those that can be counted on one's fingers, Vishnu's name easily ranks in the front line, their latest hit being Mastana Mashook. Mr. Yeshwant Dave has performed the best stunt of his life time. Miss Ansuya plays opposite him in the title role.

If seeing is believing, Mastana Mashook needs no superfluous proofs to convince the public about its high entertaining value. The fact that it has already been released most successfully at Delhi, Agra, Indore, Ahmedabad and several other stations on a great occasion like Idd, leaves no ground for any doubt. In Delhi it is still running for the sixth week.

The Bombayites, are, however, best judges themselves and they will themselves give their verdict by flocking in their hundreds to Supper from Friday, the 15th January, 1937.

DEVIKA RANI TO DANCE IN "IZZAT"

Interesting Features In Bombay Talkies New Film

(CONTRIBUTED).

Devika Rani fans would, no doubt, be interested to know that in her new film "Izzat," just completed by Bombay Talkies, she is to appear in some fine dance scenes. The nature of the dance is not yet revealed, but it is said to have been inspired by "classical" Indian dance art, of which Devika Rani made a special study before appearing for the scenes before the camera.

The story is, in fact, said to have developed in such a way that Ashok Kumar too appears in the dance scene with Devika Rani.

This would be but one of the many interesting features promised in "Izzat," which is now finally scheduled to be released on Saturday, the 16th January at the Royal Opera House. Some excellent songs by Chandraprabha and Ashok Kumar—Devika Rani duets in this picture are claimed to be even more fascinating than those in "Achhut Kannya." Besides, Mumtaz Ali and Sunita Devi will give yet another item of their dancing.

The film which deals with Bhil life is said to abound in intense and exciting situations maintaining a fast tempo throughout. Ashok Kumar has been assigned a role this time which is very different from the rather meek and mild roles he has so far played in his previous pictures. As a Bhil hero, who courts death for his honour and the honour of his people, he is said to have revealed unsuspected talent to play a "tough" role

Kumari Ansuya in "Mastan Mashook" at the Super Cinema

RATANBAI IN "SARLA"

At The Imperial Cinema

(CONTRIBUTED.)

There was inordinate rush at the Imperial Cinema to witness "Sarla"—a powerful social drama of abiding interest. Sarla, who is the daughter of a Raja is left penniless by her spendthrift father. He had sold even his palace before his death without the knowledge of his daughter. The creditors thronged in numbers and harassed her. Sarla is at her wit's end to cope with the situation thus created, when the timely arrival of the young barrister Mr. Ramadas saves her from the distressing situation, Sarla then goes to stay with her uncle Narendra Prasad whose wife, the Rani ill-treats her. The Rani is jealous of Sarla because of her getting into intimacy with Dr. Avilash with whom the former carries on a liason.

Fortunately for Sarla Ramadas again appears on the scene and learns of her ill-treatment meted out to her. Noble and kind-hearted as Ramadas is, he decides to save Sarla from the ill-treatment of the Rani and with this object in view he proposes to her to marry him. She willingly accepts and they are married, and lead a happy life for some time. But the evil genius of her life, Mr. Avilash is invited by her husband to stay there and treat her, as she is unwell. Dr. Avilash takes this opportunity to ruin Sarla. He cleverly contrives to show Ramadas in the company of another girl Reva and succeeds in impressing upon her that Ramadas intends to marry Reva—This is more than Sarla can bear and she elopes with Dr. Avilash who wrecks her life. The story is powerful one. The climax in the story is well brought out by the director Mr. P. Atorthy.

Ratanbai in the role of Sarla gives one of her best performances and her tuneful songs are very much appreciated by the audience. Barrister Ramadas—Zilloo as the sister of Ramadas does ample justice to her difficult role—Master Anant Marathe's work in the picture is very appealing Hafesji, in the role of Dr. Avilash—Baba Vyas in the role of the faithful servant—Pramilla in the role of Reva have done their parts well.

The picture is indeed a landmark in the Indian film Industry and those who want to enjoy a really good picture with good story should not miss this picture.

"BAGHI-SIPAHI"

At Imperial

(CONTRIBUTED)

East India will present with pride their Super Picture "Baghi-Sipahi". It is coming shortly to Imperial Cinema. The story depicts the life of a minister, who plays his game in such a way that every body is astound. Something happens, something strikes, and nobody knows that it is the hidden hand of "Baghi-Sipahi" Gul Hamid plays the principal role and he carries the picture on his own shoulders. Director Kardar proves that he can achieve real height which are rare. Bimla Kumari is very sweet. It is a picture that will startle everyone.

NEW THEATRES

Studio Notes

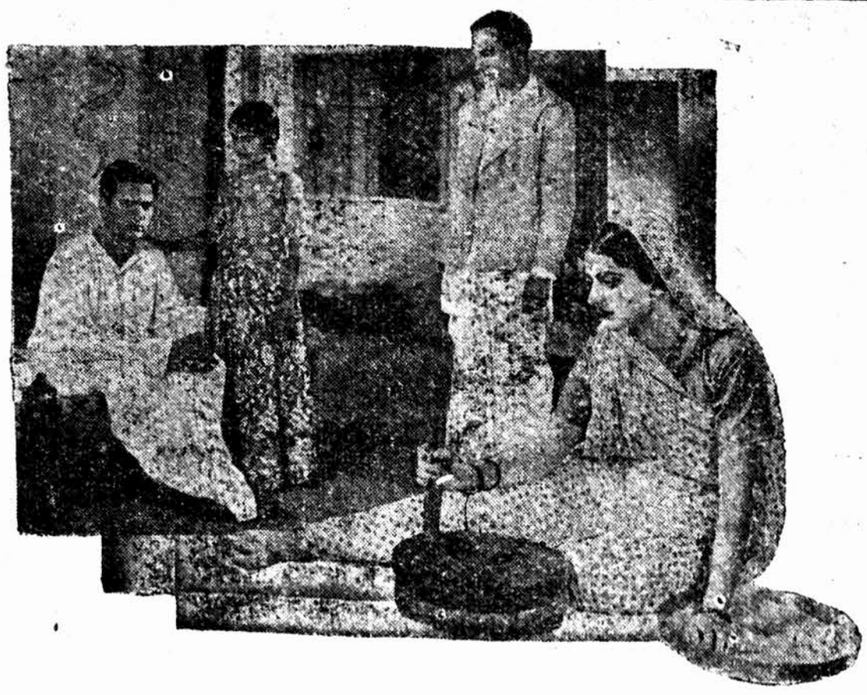
(CONTRIBUTED)

Director Hem Chander returned to Calcutta with his entire unit from the Coal fields of Dhanbad. To render true atmosphere of the Collieries for the opening sequences of his Double Version Production, Chunder never left any stone unturned, he personally visited almost all the big Coal-fields of Asansol, Raneegunj and Dhanbad before selecting Jamadara and Kustore to two best Collieries in India fitted with most modern machineries. The Authorities of the Mines took great interest in the matter and found the things very interesting. They rendered all possible help including their personal supervision of the work. The entire unit was in the best of spirit and never grudged though they had to work 18 hours at a stretch from 10 a.m. in the morning to 5 o'clock the next morning under the mines 1200 ft. below the surface of the Earth.

The Aartists Prithviraj, Trilok Kapoor, Bhanu Banerjee and Sailen Paul took actual lessons and underwent a regular training course before being on the Set as Managers and Assistnat Manager. The roles played by Prithvi and Trilok were done by Sailen and Bhanu in the Bengali Version.

New Theatres' thanks are due to Mr. J. G. Foster, Coal Dept. Messrs. Kilburn and Co., and Capt. McCormick, The General Manager of Kustore Collieries and Rai-Bahadur H. P. Banerjee, the Raisingh Contractor for giving all facilities.

"Didi" and "The President" are making rapid progress The trailer of the Hindi Version is ready and will be sent out by the first week of January, 1937. The interior shots of Nitin Bose's pictures are almost complete and there remains only a few mill-area shots to be taken.



"Village Girl" starring Sabita Devi at the Roxy.

FAIZPUR CONGRESS

At The Lamington Talkies

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Wadia's Second Animal Thriller "Jai Bharat" featuring wonder horse "Punjab-Ka-Beta" and an all—star—cast, directed by Homi Wadia entering its 15th week from Friday the 8th inst. It is gratifying to note that this picture of Wadia Movietone has broken the record of their maiden talkie "Lal-E-Yaman" which earned All-India Fame running in Bombay for 14 weeks.

Along with "Jai Bharat" the management of Lamington Talkies have secured the rights of showing the Faizpur Congress Topical which also will be shown from Friday the 8th inst.

By public demand Chand Sodagar in Bengali will be repeated once more on Sunday the 10th inst., at 11 a.m. Those who saw "Chand Sodagar" and understood every word of it said it was the best picture in Bengali they ever saw. Those who did not understand the language——Mind you there were lots of such people——wanted to know from the Management why such a fine picture as this, was not produced in Hindi also! Everyone was charmed with the music. the acting was found upto the mark and the story went straight to the heart! Photography is pleasing to the eye and background music is a rare treat! The climax is worked up in such a manner that every spectator has to sit expectant of things they cannot imagine! The song hits of Indubala and the artiste that plays the leading role are exceptionally marvellous! According to the opinion of Non-Bengali knowing public this picture should not be missed by those who have a taste for everything—Art, Music, Technique and Story value——artistic, simply because it is in a language which is foreign to them.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our "MISTAKES" COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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INCOME TAX EXPERTS' REPORT

Govt. Decide To Publish It "Without Delay"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

It is understood that the Government of India has decided to publish without delay the report prepared by Mr. C. W. Ayers and Mr. S. P. Chambers, the two Income Tax experts whose services were lent to the Government of India by the Board of Inland Revenue, London. They arrived in India in October, 1935, and ever since had been working in close association with Khan Bahadur J. B. Vacha, Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay. There were no specific terms of reference and the enquiry centred round two main important issues, firstly to make full investigations into the Indian Income Tax system in all its aspects and, secondly, the incidence of taxation in India and the efficiency of its administration.

Messrs. Ayers and Chambers have returned to England after the conclusion of their labours.—A. P.

LATIMER REACHES SANGLI

SANGLI, Jan. 9.

Sir Courtenay Latimer, the Viceroy's representative who is having discussions and receiving views of the Deccan states regarding federation, arrived at Sangli from Kolhapur this morning accompanied by Col. Gordon, A. G. G., Deccan states. It is learnt that the views of Sangli state on the Instrument of Accession and Federation were placed this noon before Sir Courtenay Latimer.—A. P.

Constable Shoots Himself Dead

COIMBATORE, Jan. 9.

The Huzur treasury was the scene of a shooting tragedy yesterday. A head constable and a constable of the Reserve Police were on duty when the latter is alleged to have fired two rounds with his rifle. The bullets, however, did not hit anybody but the constable immediately shot himself dead. Police held an inquest.—A. P.

Lt. Middleton Dead

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

Intimation has been received of the death of Lieutenant H. W. P. Middleton, 1st Battalion 7th Gurkha Rifles. He died of haemorrhage as the result of a motor accident at Shillong on the night of 7th/8th January 1937.—A. P.

Motor Insurance Committee

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee examined to-day a representative of the City Motor Service and adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

Lawyer Gets 6 Months For Contempt Of Court

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

A lawyer of Gorakhpur was sentenced to-day to six months' imprisonment by the Allahabad High Court for contempt of court.

It is alleged that the said lawyer used abusive and indecent language in respect of two judgments of the Allahabad High Court in the course of an application made by him before the Magistrate of Mirzapur whereupon the Allahabad High Court gave him a notice to the effect that he committed contempt of court. The lawyer defended himself.—United Press.

"Sarla" awaits release at the Imperial Cinema (Imperial).

Kumari Madhuri in "Rangila Raja" (Ranjit) at the West-End

"ATMA TARANG"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Minerva Film Co's "Atma Tarang" alias "Naghma-E-Dil" has reached the last stages Director Sohrab Modi is now busy directing all his energies towards the preparation of the most spectacular earthquake scene which forms an integral part of the story. Huge solid settings it is understood will be erected and destroyed for this purpose in order to achieve real effects as if it were all genuine and natural This setting is expected to create a new standard of art in the scene construction. The credit for this big enterprise goes to Rusi K. Banker Minerva's young and enthusiastic art director, who with his elaborate and gorgeous settings in Saed-e-Havas has already earned a name for himself.

"Atma Tarang" as already stated in these columns, has from the outset been shot on a very lavish scale and from the information collected so far regarding its excellence and greatness, one can safely predict that this picture will prove to be one of the biggest hit of the year bringing greater glories to its producer and director, Sohrab Modi.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc|s. (13.97 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.),
GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Shanties. The B.B.C. Men's Chorus, conducted by Trevor Harvey. Henry Cummings (Baritone). At the pianoforte, Ernest Lush. Johnny Come Down to Hilo. We're All Bound to Go. What Shall we Do with the Drunken Sailor? Blow the Man Down. Whisky Johnny. A-revoing. The Banks of Sacramento. Can't you Dance the Polka? The Drummer and the Cook. Fire Down Below. 8-0 p.m. The Palladium Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. A Religious Service. 9-20 p.m. Organ Music. 9-30 p.m. Fred Hartley and his Quintet. With Brain Lawrence (Australian Vocalist). Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life. (Victor Herbert). Margherita (Schmitz). Pale Moon (Logan). The Pride of Tipperary (Lochhead). Body and Soul (Green). Close to me (Peter de Rose). The Doll Dance (Brown). Nursery Rhymes (Trad.). (All arrangements by Fred Hartley). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 10-15 p.m.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
31.36 m. 9565 kc|s.

11 a.m. Light Music. J. L. Ranade of Ahmednagar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 12 noon Music from Filmland (Indian music from the Wellington Cinema). 12-30 p.m. 'For Children.' 'People of China.' Stories for little ones. Recorded Recital of Nursery Rhymes. 1-0 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 4-30 p.m. 'Panch-Moorka' A Gujarati farce. Written by 'Krishna Jaman' and produced by Dr. Nagindas S. Sampat. 5-0 p.m. Talk (Urdu): 'Editor-ki-Dak.' K. Ahmed Abbas. 5-15 p.m. Khyal and Thumries. Vajid Hussein. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedal). 7-30 p.m. Quartet in D Major (Borodin) (Records). 8-0 p.m. Prose Readings. Robert Goldrich. 8-30 p.m. The News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Filmi Bhoot. The Megaphone Dramatic Party. (Recorded). 9-0 p.m. Talk (English): 'Songs of the Countryside.' No. 1. By Devendra Satyarthi. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. 'Mellow Moments.' The VUB Indian Orchestra. 10 p.m. 'The Song Sentimental.' Shanta Kumari. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

8 a.m. Indian Music (Recorded). 9 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'The Visionary Gleam.' No. 2. Jewellery Workmanship. By Ahmad Hosein. (A series of talks on the arts and crafts of India). 9-15 a.m. Randalip Singh. 'Bhor bhai uth jag re piare.' Bhajan Bhairon. 9-25 a.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. 'Main jagae hari Rama.' Thumri Bhairvin. 'Ghar bhi meri tarah kaste hain ahen kiunkar, Main bhi dekhun to palat ti hain nigahen kiunkar.' (Dagh). 9-45 a.m. Master Vasant of Surat. Light Music. 10-20 a.m. AIR Orchestra C. Jonpuri. 12 noon 'A Classical Mixture.' (Recorded). 1 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Jait Siri. 1-10 p.m. Randalip Singh. 'Bin dekhe tohe chain.' Thumri Gaur Sarang. 'Ik husn ka darya hai ik nur ka tufan hai, Is paikar-i-khaki men yeh kaun khiraman hai.' (Jigar). 1-30 p.m. Pilu On Sarod and Sitar. 1-40 p.m. Wilayat Khan. 'Us mahw-i-taghaful ki jafa mere liye hai, Sad shukr keh itna to rawa mere liye haid.' (Hasrat). 'Ab zof se na puchh jo kuchh mera hal hai, Naqsh-i-nagin hun baith ke uthna muhal hai.' (Majruh). 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 AIR Orchestra B & C. Maligora. 5-30 p.m. Randalip Singh. 'Hamare ghar ae Nandlal.' Bhajan. 'Yeh joban Yunhi jawat hai.' Kamod. 'Yun to kia kia nazar nahin ata, Koi tum sa nazar nahin ata.' 6-0 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. 'Sundar ghar se nikasi Rama.' Thumri Aiman. 'Khud apne aks ko pane muqabil dekhne wale, Zara ankhen to khol o naksh-i-batil dekhne wale.' 'Phir bhi hai tum ko masihai ka daawa dekho, Mujh ko dekho mire marne ki tammana kekho.' (Hasrat). 6-30 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.' (Delhi Market Rates and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 p.m. Amateur Vocal and Instrumental Music. By the Students of the Indra Prastha Girls' High School, Delhi. 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Chacha Chhakkan.' By Imtiaz-Ali Taj. (Relayed from Lahore). 8-15 p.m. AIR Orchestra B & C. Bageshwari and Bageshwari. 8-30 p.m. Master Vasant of Surat. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Masons of Modern India.' No. 2. Sir Syed Ahmed. By Dr. Ziauddin. (A series of talks on the lives and works of great men and women of the past). 10-0 p.m. Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

8-36 a.m. Instrumental Music. The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Tarak Nath De. 8-46 a.m. A Song of Morning. Pankaj Kumar Mullick. 9-6 a.m. Bhajan. Kankabaty. 9-21 a.m. The Betar Orchestra. 9-31 a.m. Humorous Song. Haridas Banerjee. 9-46 a.m. Thungri. Indubala. 10-6 a.m. Kheyal (Gaud Sarang). Bhishmadeb Chatterjee. 10-31 a.m. Sarode Solo. Rajendra Narayan Sengupta. 10-46 a.m. Review: 'Stage and Screen.' By Spectator. 11-6 a.m. Time Signal. SB Francisco Casanova and his Spanish Orchestra. (Relayed from 'Firpo's' Restaurant). (By courtesy of the management). 6-6 p.m. SB Church Service. (Relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral). 7-21 p.m. Seetar Solo. Shova Kundu. 7-36 p.m. 'The Quickness of the Hand Deceives the Eye.' Prof. Shome. 7-51 p.m. Bhajan. Uttara Devi. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: 'Shikar in Bengal.' No. 2. My experience in the Sundarbans. By Asoke Chatterjee. 8-21 p.m. SB Modern Bengali Song. Suprova Devi. 8-36 p.m. SB Kheyal (Patodip). Maya Debi. 8-51 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In English). 9-21 p.m. SB The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. The Third Symphony Concert of the Season. (Relayed from the New Empire Theatre). Principal: M. Phil. Sandre, mus. doc. Conducted by A. De Bois Shrosbree.

Mr. K. G. Gokhale, Congress candidate for the Southern division of Belgaum District.

Mr. V. B. Jog, B.A., LL.B., ex-M.L.C. and ex-President of Dharwar Municipality is standing for the Bombay Legislative Assembly election on the Congress ticket.

FEDERAL COURT JUDGESHIP

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, January 8.

The appointment of Sir Shah Sulaiman as Judge of the Federal Court and of Justice J. G. Thom of Allahabad, High Court as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court considered now practically certain and the announcement from London is expected.

The following will compose the Welsh Rugger Team against England at Twickenham on January 16, next:

Jenkins (London-Welsh), I. D. Walrees, Claude, Davey, (Swansea), Wooller (Cardiff), Clement (Llanelly), Hayde-Tanner, Davies (Swansea), Bryn-Evans (Llanelly), T. J. Rees (Newport, Emrys Evans (Llanelly), Harold Thomas, D. L. Thomas (Neath), Lang (Llanelly), A. M. Rees (London-Welsh and Long (Swansea).—Reuter.

A report has been received from Mardan that Dr. Khan Sahib, Qazi Ataullah and two other Congress leaders were involved in a motor accident while returning from Takhtbai after addressing an election meeting but none was injured.

In a friendly match on Friday at the Association ground the Texaco Sports Club scored a narrow victory over the Baria State Eleven by two goals to one. Picture shows the winners.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Season In Swing

We are having cool and delightful weather at present and the Bombay 'Season' is in full swing. There was a record number of visitors to this city during the recent holidays, and the different hotels in the city did a roaring business. If cannot be gainsaid that the 'Lone Tickets,' newly started by the G. I. P. Railway, have become extremely popular, and a number of people availed themselves of these to "do" both the Congress and Bombay in the X'Mas vacation.

Election Campaign

With the successful end of the Faizpur session of the Congress, the leaders throughout the country are naturally devoting all their energies towards the election campaign. In this city, too, electioneering is the main subject of talk everywhere, and the Congress is mobilising all its forces to conduct an intensive propaganda. Mr. K. F. Nariman, the president of the B.P.C.C., has issued a public appeal for helping the Congress not only with votes but also with men and money. He reminds the citizens that the success of Congress candidates "is not the success of the individuals but is a proof of the desire of the people of India for freedom." Thursday marked the initiation of election meetings, two being held on that day at Parel and Kalbadevi which evoked great popular enthusiasm.

Stock Exchange Boom

Scenes reminiscent of the hectic days of war were witnessed in the Bombay Stock Exchange when it re-opened after the holidays on Monday. Within an hour of opening Tata steel shares registered a phenomenal rise of Rs. 110. Bombay Dyeings, too, were up by Rs. 50, and there can be observed a sympathetic rise in many other shares. The upward tendency has not yet exhausted itself, and the speculation fever seems to hold the brokers in its grip. The President of the Stock Exchange administered a stern warning to the members of the Exchange, on Wednesday and told them that they would have to make good their commitments at any cost. That this admonition fell on deaf ears is already evident, and business men are wondering to-day where this ramp is leading to. Of course any number of plausible reasons are being advenced justifying the sensational rise in prices. The fact remains nevertheless that the activities of certain powerful bulls are the main reason of the present boom.

Inquiry Committee

The most ironical aspect of the matter is that this 'boom-crisis' (if one may call it so) has been engineered under the very nose of the Inquiry Committee, which was recently appointed by the Government of Bombay. The Committee, which consists of Mr. W. B. Morrison as Chairman and Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla and Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy as members, has now issued a questionnaire. It may be remembered that it was less than two years ago that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay observed on the occasion of a reception at the Stock Exchange that "There is still, unfortunately, too much gambling and speculation in the markets in Bombay and it is necessary as ever that the public should be assured that speculation in stocks and shares is kept within healthy limits.' It is profoundly to be hoped that that assurance will soon be forthcoming as a result of the recommendations of the present Inquiry Committee.

Students' Conference

It is a great pity that the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference, which began its deliberation under such promising auspices the previous week-end, should have broken up in scenes of confusion on Monday. Though the pandemonium was obviously the work of some misguided elements, it cannot be denied that the majority of students allowed their enthusiasm to run away with their sense of responsibility. The address of Mr. Soumyendra Nath Tagore, who presided on the occasion, dwelt upon the main currents of the present international situation, without which the Indian problem cannot be viewed in its proper perspective. He discussed the various issues facing the Indian students to-day, and emphasised the point that the students must contribute their quota to the national struggle for independence. A number of resolutions were discussed and passed, among them being that referring to the 'Thesis' and the 'Students' Charter, which were prepared at the previous Bombay Students' Conference. The main trouble arose over the resolution pledging the students' support to all genuine anti-Imperialist candidates at the forthcoming elections to the legislatures. An amendment was moved to the effect that Congress being the foremost anti-Imperialist body in the country, students should give their support to only those standing on the Congress ticket. This was the signal for pandemonium to reign in the Conference Hall, and thereafter a number of students staged a walk-out and passed an independent resolution declaring their emphatic support to the Congress. And from the subsequent correspondence published in the press, it is obvious that the large body of students is loyally behind the Congress.

Industries Fair

The Second Indian Industries Fair which concluded yesterday attracted a good number of people to the Churchgate Reclamation where it was situated. The fair was not planned on too ambitious a scale, but most of the industries, big as well as small, are represented them and the large number of stalls did a fair amount of buness. It must be remembered again that the Fair has already become a regular feature of Bombay, it being managed by a limited concern. The speech delivered by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar while opening the Fair offered excellent advice both to the organisers of the fair and to the general public. One new point made by him was regarding the formation of district associations which should be charged with the duty of helping small industries. "If England, which was a highly industrialised country, thinks it necessary to give special aid to its agriculture, on the same analogy," observed Sir T. V. Acharya, "we must in a predominantly agricultural country like India give special impetus to the fostering of our industries which are in a most backward condition."

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STEAM LAUNCH TO PREVENT SMUGGLING

Armed With Strong Force And Equipped With Signal Guns

TRANQUEBAR, Jan. 8.

The steam launch "Charles Henderson", which the Government of India had proposed to station in the waters of Tranquebar to deal effectively with smuggling from the neighbouring French India limits by sea in 'Katamarans" and vessels, has begun to operate around Tranquebar in the areas north of Karaikkal.

It is stated that the launch is armed with a strong force and equipped with signal guns for use in times of necessity. She is also provided with powerful searchlights and will call for assistance from the shore, whenever necessary. A "Katamaran" crew is also employed to cooperate with the launch in her operations. The launch is manned with a strong force of trained customs staff.—United Press.

DEBT CONCILIATION BOARD APPOINTED IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Government have decided to constitute Debts Conciliation Boards under the Debts Conciliation Act, in the first instance in Guntur, Nellore, Ramnad and South Arcot districts.—United Press.

JAWAHAR TO VISIT RANGOON

RANGOON: January 9.

According to local Congress circles there is a possibility of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visiting Burma towards the April next, his object being to acquaint himself personally with the views of all sections of Burmese political opinion before the Congress comes to a decision regarding Burma after separation.

This is the outcome of an interview which Mr. Ganga Singh, M.L.A., President of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee had with the Congress President at Faizpur during the Congress session.

Meanwhile the Burma Congress Committee has addressed the A. I. C. C. expressing its desire to organise a federation of Indians overseas with Rangoon as its headquarters. the association to function under the aegis of the Congress.

Amendment to the Congress constitution in this connection is now before the A. I. C. C

It is understood that the amendment will be kept pending till Pandit Nehru returns from his proposed visit to Burma and acquaints the A. I. C. C. with his views on the question.—A. P.

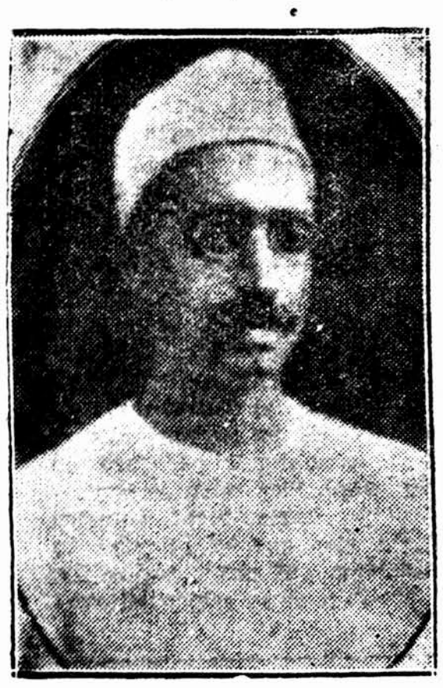
LATE MR. K. S. RAO

Prominent Karnatak Congress Leader Passes Away

We regret to announce the death, which took place on Saturday afternoon at the Harkissondas Hospital, Charni Road, Bombay, of Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, ex-President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and for many years member of the All-India Congress Committee. As already reported in our issue of Friday, Mr. Sadashivrao contracted illness soon after his return to Bombay from Faizpur where he had gone to attend the Congress session. He developed pneumonia and was [illegible] Hospital by Mr. Rau of the Bombay Surgicals on Tuesday last. He appeared to improve for a time, but suddenly got worse on Thursday evening and had to be administered oxygen continuously. He never recovered consciousness till he passed away at about 4 p.m. on Saturday.

SACRIFICE FOR NATIONAL CAUSE

Mr. Sadashivrao, whose birth place was Mangalore, was aged 56 years. He was an Arts graduate of the Madras University and Law graduate of the Bombay University. Though born with a silver spoon, so to say, in his mouth, and in his student days and early years of legal practice he led the life of a fashionable youth, like most rich



THE LATE MR. KARNAD SADASHIVRAO.

youngmen of the day, he gave up his practice as well as fashionable life to assume one of poverty and self-sacrifice and devoted service to the country, when Mahatma Gandhi sounded the call of Non-co-operation in 1919-20. Since then, he had been devotedly fighting the battles of the Congress in his native district of South Kanara as well as in Karnatak and was twice sent to jail during the last Civil Disobedience movement. He was for several years President of the District Congress Committee and the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. He poured out his wealth freely in the service of the nation, so much so, indeed, that he reduced himself to extreme poverty. He possessed the kindest of hearts and none in distress came to him but went with some monetary gift from him. His humanity and self-sacrifice had become a byword in the district.

SOCIAL REFORMER

He was a social reformer and a devout Brahmo by faith and whenever he was in Mangalore he used to deliver the weekly sermons in the local Brahma Mandir. He loved to work among the poor and especially the "untouchables," visiting the homesteads and colonies and offering them advice on sanitation and helping the needy and the sick among them with a free hand. He had established a national school (Tilak Vidyapeeth) in his own compound and spent a good deal on the institution. Truly it may be said that his was a consecrated life.

He leaves behind him an aged mother and two educated daughters, one of whom is an M.Sc. of the Madras University. Being in Bangalore, these could not be present at the time of Mr. Sadashivrao's death.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. has sent the following announcement:—

Karnad Sadashivrao, a well-known leader of Karnatak and ex-President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee expired on Saturday, afternoon at 4 p.m., in the Sir Harkishandas Hospital. To do honour to the memory of the deceased leader his body will be taken in a funeral procession to the Sonapur Cremation ground. The funeral procession will assemble at the Congress House to-day (Sunday) and will start at 11 a.m. (S. T.), from the same place.

APPEAL TO KARNATAK ASSOCIATIONS

Members of the Karnatak Association, Karnatak Sangh, Kanara Brotherhood, Kanara Saraswat Association, Saraswat Club, and of other Karnatak Associations of Bombay and Suburbs and other friends and admirers of the Late Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao are requested to be present at the Congress House to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S. T.), to join the funeral procession starting from the same place at the same time.

THIRD BOMBAY O. A. ATHLETIC MEET ENDS

Many New B. A. A. C. Records Established

The Third Bombay Open Amateur Athletic Meeting came to a fitting conclusion this evening, at the Cooperage, where many new Bombay Amateur Athletic Club records were established. Jameson of the City Armed Police, had the honour of constituting two new B. A. A. C. records, the first one in the Running High Jump, having also beaten the Bombay Olympic record.

The 15th event, one-mile cycling, was declared a scratch. The judges had put a secret time-limit for this race, when the heats were run on Thursday, and the second and the third heat competitors were all disqualified for not coming within the fixed time-limit. The judges again had put the same time-limit this evening for the finals, and the only two competitors disagreed with the decision of the judges and evidently refused to take part in the race.

HEARTY WELCOME

Before asking Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, the President of the B. A. A. C., to give away the prizes, Dara B. Taraporewala, the Hony. General Secretary of the Club, extended a hearty welcome to all the spectators who had come to witness the Third Bombay Open Amateur Athletic Meeting, organised by his Club. Dara, then, went through the short history of his Club which was started in the year 1930, by a few enthusiasts, and which now had 3 Patrons, 5 Life Members and 85 Ordinary Members on its roll. The B. A. A. C. had been doing some useful work in the field of Athletics in the City of Bombay, and he wished them success in the future. The Club was really lucky in having Dara B. Taraporewala as its Hony. General Secretary, who was very efficient in performing his duties and was to be congratulated for making this Meet a success; of course, with the help of his other members and officials.

PROVIDENTIAL COINCIDENCE

(Continued from Page 21).

to remain in the background. The call of the Congress came. At the last moment he agreed to stand on behalf of the Congress, and he did not even know from what constituency he would be asked to contest the seat in the assembly.

After the nominations were filed, he came to know that he was contesting the same seat that Dr. B. R. Ambedker was contesting. It was providential coincidence. As he said before he did not want to go to the Legislature, but what were they to do when seats had been reserved for them in the House. They had to be occupied. He was sure that the voters would cast their vote for him, the Congress candidate as against Dr. B. R. Ambedker.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting concluded.

CONGRESS VICTORY MEANS COUNTRY'S FREEDOM

Don't Sell Country's Self-Respect

"Freedom or Slavery." That was the choice placed before a large gathering, by the speakers at a meeting in Colaba on Saturday night. The meeting was held in connection with the vigorous election campaign launched by the Congress in the city. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Mr. F. M. Pinto, in proposing Mr. Brelvi to the chair, said that the big question confronting the country was the question of Freedom. The new Government of India Act had been fashioned to fasten more firmly India's chains, and the first step in the Fight for Freedom was to wreck that Constitution. That could be done only by the people solidly supporting the Congress.

Mr. Brelvi said that he wanted to remind them of the orders of the Congress, and that was that they should support the Congress candidates.

The election was to be a test of the voters. Would they choose freedom or slavery? If they wanted Freedom they must vote for Congress, because the Congress was the only organisation in the country that was fighting for freedom.

DON'T SELL COUNTRY'S HONOUR

Continuing, Mr. Brelvi said that attempts would be made to wean them away from the Congress and warned them against selling their votes for money because by selling their votes, they would be selling their self-respect, they would be selling the honour of their country.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master said, if there was one organisation in the country which was striving for the uplift of the poor, if there was one organisation which stood for the welfare of the peasants and labourers, if there was one organisation which stood for Freedom and Happiness of all Indians, it was the Congress. The Congress was the real representative of the people. To pave the way for Independent. It was necessary to break the new Act and that would be possible only if a large contingent of Congressmen were sent to the Councils.

Mr. Nagindas made a special appeal to the Muslims of Colaba to vote for Mr. Brelvi because if India should attain Freedom, it would be only by the efforts of the Congress and it was upto them to make the Congress programme a success.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that it was unnecessary for the Congress to beg for votes. At the very name of the Congress the people would come forward, of their own accord, to its help. To ask them to give a vote was asking them nothing.

IMPORTANCE OF CONGRESS VICTORY

He said there were only two parties in the country to-day, one which wanted Swaraj and the other which wanted British Raj. They should not be slaves in their own country, but they must break the chains of their slavery.

He was sure that everybody would vote for the Congress because if the Congress won, the victory was theirs, the honour was theirs. If the Congress was defeated the shame was theirs, the disgrace was theirs because the Congress candidates were their own candidates.

Hakim Ikram said that the Congress claimed that it was India's right to frame her own constitution. But Britain had rejected the claim and had forced the India Act on them. It was upto them to show that they did not recognize England's claim to foist a constitution on them, against their will.

Mr. Bukhari appealed to the voters not to become the instruments of their subjection and exploitation by giving their votes to those who had stood against the Congress candidates but to see that every Congress candidate was elected. He also emphasized the need of mass movement outside the Legislatures. He appealed to Muslim voters to give their votes to Mr. S. A. Brelvi and to other voters to support Messrs. Nariman, Nagindas and Patel.

The meeting terminated with the singing of national songs.

LATEST NEWS

MEXICAN BAN ON WAR MATERIAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The United States Government has received renewed assurances from the Mexican Government, that no war material of American origin would be permitted to leave Mexico for Spain, according to Walton Moore, the acting Secretary of State.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY'S NEW OUTLOOK ON SPANISH WAR

BERLIN, Jan. 9.

A new note is struck in the Official Diplomatic correspondence which, contrary to previous German suggestions that the troubles in Spain are the result of the work of International Bolsheviks, now refers to the dispute as a Civil War and urges that the only way the Spanish tragedy can be concluded is by returning to the natural starting point, namely, recognition of the Spanish War as a purely internal affair of the Spanish people.—Reuter's Special.

RANJI TROPHY TOURNAMENT

POONA, Jan. 9.

In the second day's play of the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Maharashtra and Western India States the latter were all out in their first innings for 400 runs (Faiz Ahmed 105, Sheik Deena 72, and Saeed Ahmed 61) at half past three. Datar accounted for six wickets for 85 runs.

Maharashtra in their second venture put up 87 for four, before close.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

KOLHAPUR STABLE LANDS BIG DOUBLE

Field Marshal Strikes Winning Vein

(From Our Racing Correspondent).

MAHALUXMI (Bom.): Saturday.

The weather was delightfully cool when racing was resumed at Mahaluxmi on Saturday. Only a moderate crowd attended and in some very open racing backers had much the worst of the exchanges during the afternoon.

A double for the orange livery of Kolhapur was a pleasing feature of the sport. Field Marshal on winning the important Newbury Handicap gave the stable a much-looked-for success and Mamluk al Iraq completed a fine double on taking the concluding event of the afternoon. Britt, who recently rode the winner of the Governor's Cup, Madras, also in the familiar orange jacket, signalised his return to this side by steering both the Kolhapur winners on Saturday.

Dillon was again in capital form in the saddle. He won the opening event of the programme—after he has accomplished in four successive meetings and also induced Free Step to score in the race for the Manjri Plate. Had Oasis not been disqualified in the Swindon Plate, the champion jockey would have had a treble as was the case the meeting previous.

A SURPRISING WIN.

Oasis was a ready winner on Saturday afternoon and it came as a surprise to his numerous supporters when the red bull shot up in the frame. An objection for crossing by the rider of Aurangzebe, who finished second, was upheld and the winner relegated to second place. From the Press stand it did not appear that Dillon had transgressed the rules; for he crossed over to the rails long before Aurangzebe got within striking distance. There was never any doubt that the Australian-bred son of Satelles was the best in the race and backers had cruel luck in not being able to collect. Rigoletta put up a notable performance in running third under the big impost of 9 stone.

Britt was seen to great advantage on Field Marshal in the Newbury Plate. A nicely judged run saw him bring up his mount in time to beat Why by a neck when it seemed likely that Mr. Svamvur's smart gelding would score. On Time proved the best of the others, but the Rajpipla gelding is an useful handicapper and that is all.

MOST ENGAGING FINISH.

The most engaging finish of the afternoon was witnessed in the race for the Leopardstown Plate. Narrowly beaten in much the same company the previous week, Reaction made mistake this time and, with Selby playing his part in the saddle, just held Greek Artist, ridden by Dillon. Excessively handicapped Danny Boy, a recent promotion to Class II, made no show in the race.

Very well backed in the Hadapour Plate, the Kolhapur-owned Black Prince was a trifle too late on the scene to trouble Pegasus, who won cleverly by half a length. Also considerably fancied, Bastion was hampered in his finishing effort and he did well to finish third.

Under Dillon's handling Free Step, who had been splendidly consistent, got her head in front in the Manjri Stakes and in beating such useful runners as Rathlorn, True Man and School for Scandal, put up a notable performance.

Nur Jehan found a winning opportunity in the Cairo Handicap, Division II, wherein she accounted for Waabil, King Ghazi and several others. A head, short head and neck separated the first four.

A FIGHTING FINISH.

Considerably fancied in Division I of the Cairo Handicap, Mamluk al Iraq pegged back Amirulmulk in a fighting finish. One of the best back here, Iraq Gift, finished down the field.

A vigorous riding effort on the part of Sibbritt brought Ajwad the victory in the Pali Hill Plate, Division II, for Cleopatra contested every yard of the concluding furlong with Ghista's grey, who has been bought by H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir. For a horse greatly expected, Turf Boy gave a doleful display.

The fact that Dillon was astride made Lookman a blazing hot favourite for the Pali Hill Plate, Division I. This wayward customer went very well for the champion jockey and duly landed the odds taken about him. Sagbal Pasha and Lucky Son were the place-getters.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. I —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN, 8-10, Dillon 1
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SAGBAN PASHA, 7-12, Britt .. 2
Mr. V. R. Jaywant's LUCKY SON, 7-8, Gethin 3
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Bassam's SUBAH, 7-3 (cr. 7-10) Fletcher 4

Won by: 1 length, 1 length and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 52 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 26 for win. Rs. , Rs. 22 and Rs. 19 for places.

All ran.

Favourite: Lookman 8-10.

Winner trained by Imamdin

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. II —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners *after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs.* Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's AJWAD, 8-1, W. Sibbritt .. 1
Madam Neim's CLEOPATRA. 8-11, Evans 2
H. H Dowagar Maharani of Kolhapur's VIRKUMAR, 8-10, Smirke 3
Mr. Gem's MIJLAT, 8-11. Selby 4

Won by: Head, 3 lengths, and neck.

Time: 1 minute, 52 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 54 and Rs. 92 for places.

All ran.

Favourite: Turf Boy 8-4.

Winner trained by: Ghista.

THE MANJRI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV

Mr. Tully's FREESTEP, 7-12, Dillon 1
Major D. Vanrenen's RATHLORN, 8-12, Read 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TRUE MAN, 10-0, Sibbritt.. 3
Mr. S. R. Arthanari's FANCIFUL, 8-8, Munro 4

Won by: 1|2 length, neck and head.

Time: 1 minute, 29 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 21 and Rs. 17 for places.

Not run: Belle of York 8-3.

Favourite: Freestep 7-12

Winner trained by M. Ryan

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Svamvur's JEGASUS 7-9, Gethin 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BLACK PRINCE 8-1, Britt ... 2
Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION 8-11 S. Donoghue 3
Mr. G. McElligott's Riseholme 8-11, W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Wagon Hill 8-4.

Time: 1min. 41-3|5secs.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length and 1 length.

First tote paid Rs. 106 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. Div. II —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's NUR JEHAN 8-11, W. Sibbritt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's WAABIL 8-10, Britt 2
Mr. W. Evans' KING GHAZI 8-11, Evans 3
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Fair Play 8-12, Fletcher 4

Not run: The Knut 8-11.

Won by head, short head and neck.

Time: 1min. 37-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 105 and Rs. 141 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEBE 9-4, Read 1
Mr. A. Higgins' OASIS 7-11, Dillon 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's RIGOLETTA 9-0, W. Sibbritt 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lenadoon 8-11, Britt 4

Not run: Ashvaraj 7-13, Hill Note 7-8, Cymro 7-7 and Solar Barn 7-4.

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length and 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 41secs.

First tote paid Rs. 121 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FIELD MARSHAL 8-11, Britt 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY 8-10, Read 2
H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME 7-10, Selby 3
Mr. Gem's Pompidhor 7-0 (cd. 7-8), Gethin 4

All ran.

Won by neck, 3 lengths, and 1|2 length.

Time: 2mins. 8-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 77 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 35 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. S. Goldsmith's REACTION 9-0, Selby 1
Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge's GREEK ARTIST 8-4, Dillon 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 9-0, Burn 3
Mrs. L. Svamvar's Diagonal 8-11, Read 4

Not run: Dopatta 8-11.

First tote paid Rs. 69 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by Capt. J. W. Goldsmith.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP. Div I —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. *1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.*

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAMLUK AL IRAQ 8-2, Britt 1
The Chief of Miraj Jnr.'s AMIRULMULK 7-0, Zensky 2
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 7-13, Gethin 3
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Karam Allah 9-3. Munro 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 109 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jameor.

PERRY BEATS VINES AGAIN

3,000 Attend Cleveland Match: Vines Handicapped By 'Flu

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Jan. 9.

Following closely on yesterday's tremendous success at New York, Fred Perry beat to-day Vines, 13/11, 6/3 in the best of three sets match.

The attendance was 3,000.

The first set produced a terrific struggle with countless deuces. Vines led at first with 5/3 and 11 to 10. In the second set, Perry, with a devastating net-play, led with 2/0 but Vines caught him up and himself led with 3 to 2.

Vines was visibly tired in the end. It is reported he was still suffering from influenza.—Reuter.

INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET TOURNEY

Bombay Team To Visit Lahore

One of the semi-finals in the Inter-University Cricket Championship Tournament for the Rohinton Baria Trophy will be played at Lahore on January 17, 18 and 19 between Bombay, the winner in the South Zone and the winner in the North Zone. The following will represent the Bombay University:—

Mr. Jal H. Wadia (Captain),
Mr. M. G. Nageshkar,
Mr. M. K. Patwardhan,
Mr. H. N. Adhyaru,
Mr. A. D. Khot,
Mr. K. M. Rangnekar,
Mr. P. V. Gupte,
Mr. S. N. Mehta,
Mr. H. P. Printer,
Mr. B. B. Mullick,
Mr. J. K. Irani.

RESERVES.

Mr. S. W. Sohoni,
Mr. M. C. Hansoti,
Mr. U. A. Mundkur.

Professor D. B. Deodhar will be in charge of the Team. The Team will leave Bombay on Thursday, the 14th instant by the Punjab Mail. Members of the Team are to report themselves to the Registrar.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS UP

Bullion Slightly Easy But Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

On Saturday crossrates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton opened easy but later firmed up on speculative buying influenced by good textile business.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady on Italian purchases and rubber was unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	12.41
To-day's opening	12.38
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	12.46
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	6.86
To-day's opening	6.83
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.82
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 229-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 9.

The cotton market displayed somewhat quiet undertone at the initial stage under the sequence of some bearish influences but later however the activity of textiles contrived to brighten the atmosphere and there was fair business transacted at the close.

Trading in March option commenced at 12.38 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. Later in the session prices tended to rise to 12.39 which was further forced upward by some speculative buying and closed at 12.46 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.49/12.48) 12.39/12.38
May (12.37/12.37) 12.27/12.26
July (12.28/12.27) 12.20/12.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (6.84) 6.81
American March (6.85) 6.82
Egyptian January (9.80) 9.74
Egyptian March (9.85) 9.89

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 228-4 and Rs. 229 at night The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 229.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 9.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£231 1/4 buyers £231 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed.

Lead (£27 1/2 buyers £27 9/16 sellers. Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£55 to £56) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£78) £87

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£14 9/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Jan. (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers

Groundnuts Karomandal Feb. (£16 9/16 sellers) £16 5/8 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	4.91 9/32
To-day's opening	4.91 3/32
To-day's latest	4.90 7/8

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	4.91 3/16
To-day's opening	4.91 1/4
To-day's closing	4.91 3/16
Difference	Nil

FRANC RATE.

London, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 9.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.91 1/4 there was a practitional rise to 4.91 5/16 on better feeling but the undertone remained quiet with price movements fluctuating within a narrow range. The closing rate was 4.91 3/16.

Franc opened at 105.13 and eased a little to 105.15 on realising. The market was quiet and featureless on lack of speculative support and closed at 105.13.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 9.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 3/16d.	21 1/8d.
Forward	21 1/16d.	20 15/16d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 9.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-7) £7-1-6 1/2

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The following cable information was received at night from London:—

"India bought. China and Speculators sold. Market steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 9.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 9.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.950) 7.950
New York on Bombay (37.16) 34.17
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.92 1/4
London on Milan (93.28) 93.31
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-1 29/32) 1-1 29/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Rs.	a.	p
Silver ready	52	6	0
Silver 1st settlement	52	6	0
Silver 2nd settlement	51	15	0
Gold ready	35	0	0
Gold 1st settlement	35	0	0
Gold 2nd settlement	35	0	0
Sovereigns	22	4	6

LONDON MONEY MARKET

No Scarcity Of Funds

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

With the coffers of the clearing Banks and other institutions well filled by Government's large dividend payments there has been no scarcity of funds available to satisfy borrowers' needs.

The weight of money together with dwindling offerings of Treasury Bills is depressing discount rates and the remark by a member "that the discount market is one of the distressed areas which has so far escaped the notice of a prominent philanthropist" seems very apt.

Wall Street was steady.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop January February (£18 7/8 value) £18 7/8 sellers.

Dunlop February (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning February (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (10 1/2 paid and sellers) £10 5/8 paid and sellers.

Forward April June (10 5/8 paid and buyers) 10 5/8 paid and sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	11	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	11	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	11	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	11	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	6	0	0
Wheat May	5	10	9
Linseed May	7	12	0
Linseed September	7	15	9

The tone was steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 9.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.32 5/8. The market ruled steady on better feeling and speculative buying influenced by better Liverpool advices.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 107 1/8, May 106 3/8 and July 105 3/8 with a steady tone. The market was moderately active on scattered buying Interest is centred on Italy's purchases of plate and Australian wheat.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 9.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 9.

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 66 1/8) dol 66 1/8
Anaconda Copper (dol 55) dol 55 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 78 5/8) dol 80 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 142 1/2) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Turnover In Teas

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Coals continued fully steady. In teas limited turnover took place at steady prices. In miscellaneous almost all speculative stocks eased off further excepting British Burma petroleum which kept fully steady. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Paper 99/9, four and a half per cent loan 1955/66 119/12, three per cent U.P. Bonds 1961/66 99/10 small lots.

Banks.—Reserve 138 small lots.

Cottons.—Elgin mills 129, Kesoram 4/11.

Coals.—Aldin 3/13, Burrakur 16/8, Equitable 36/14, cum right, Hurrilaidh 14/9, Parasea 1/14, Pench Valley 33/8, South Karanpura 7/7, Union 18/4, Bengal Bhatdee 1/10, East Indian 19/8, Jaunty Central 1, Kalapahari 13/14, New Beerbhoom 14, Samla 1/1, Talcher 2/8.

Jutes.—Anglo-India 415 small lot, Bally pref 145, Caledonian 430/8, India 347, Kanknarrah 450/8, small lot, Kamarhatty 536, National 23/12, Auckland 199/8, Barnagore 148 small lot, Gourepore 632/8, Howrah 54/5, Kinnison 616, Lawrence 427/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 11/12, Indian copper 4/4, Karanpura Development 13/2, Lister Antiseptic ord. 107, Burn and Co. ord 303, Indian iron and steel new 29/7, Indian iron and steel old 20/14, Indian steel and wire products defd 176, Saran engineering 14, Marshalls and Co. 3/2, Indian wood products 27/14, Macfarlane 2/11, British Burma petroleum 7/3, Moola oil 3/8, Titaghur Paper ord 22/6.

Sugars.—Champaran 21, Rohtas 20/6, Dyer Meakin Breweries 46.

Teas.—Dasracherra 12/8, Hattikhira 24/4, Lackatoorah 14, Hansqua 10/14, North Western Cachar 240, Rajnagar 8/8, small lots, Rydak 55.—A.P.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Jan 9

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	
to March	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	272 3/8
Banks selling T T	270 3/8
Banks buying T T	268 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	803
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/8
Banks buying T T	76 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	
7th instant	4.91 1/4
Japan London	
8th instant	1/1 15/16
Java London	
8th instant	8.92 1/2
Hongkong London	
8th instant	1/3 1/32
Shanghai London	
8th instant	1/2 17/32
London, Paris	
7th instant	105.13
London, Belgium	
7th instant	29.13 1/2
London, Switzerland	
7th instant	21.37 3/4
London, Berlin	
7th instant	12.21
London, Stockholm	
7th instant	19.39 1/2
London, New York	
7th instant	4.91 3/16
London Amsterdam	
7th instant	8.97 1/4
London, Italy	
7th instant	93.31
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet	
Gold	
7th instant	£7-1-7
8th instant	£7-1-7
Silver London Ready	
7th instant	21 5/16
8th instant	21 3/16
Silver London Forward	
7th instant	21 1/8
8th instant	21 1/16
Silver New York Rady.	
7th instant	45
8th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
7th instant	9/16 p.c.
8th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
7th instant	11/16 p.c.
8th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1 1/2 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.	

The big five banks have not all declared their final dividends for 1936. Aggregate profits amounted to £9,608,338 an increase of £760,578 over the last year.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 9

Following a small decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 228/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 229/4 on reports of frost damage and improved to Rs. 229/8. There was some local buying and the tone of the market was very steady.

Later on the market was quiet Liverpool market was expected one point down but it opened 2 points lower and prices on the local market declined to Rs. 228/2. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	228	8	0
Oomra D/J.	204	12	0
Oomra March	206	4	0
Oomra May	207	4	0
Bengal D/J	177	8	0
Bengal March	176	8	0
Bengal May	176	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 184	181	178		175
Punjab	... 184	181	178		175
Oomra No. 3	215	212	209	206	...
C P No. 1	230	227	224	221	...
C P No. 2	221	218	215	212	...
Khandesh	210	207	204	201	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 9

Bengal Superfine	190/93
Bengal Fine	185/87
C P 1 Fine	218/20
C P 2 Fine	213/14
Arvi Fine	213/14
Ellichpur Fine	212/13
Berar Fine	210/11
Khamgaon Fine	211/13
Mulkapur Fine	208/10
Khandesh Fine	206/08
Jalna/Sailu Fine	208/10
Burwah Sanavad	210/11
Punjab/American Fine	229/36
Sind N T	269/74
Punjab 289 F	281/88

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 68782 shares for delivery in January settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:

Andhra	265
Alcock	420
Bundi	6430
Belapur	1835
Bombay Burma	2126
Bombay Steamer	366
Bombay Telephone	1405
Century	1008
Colaba	965
Dyeing	863
Gokak	2250
Indian Cement	705
Indian Bleaching	355
Kohinoor	1703
Katni Cement	385
New Great	635
Nagpur	1063
Punjab Cement	9210
Premier Construction	2660
Shivrajpur	1460
Swadeshi	877
Simplex	2130
Shahabad	499
Tata Steel Ord	21410
Tata Steel Defd	2915
Tata Hydro	1795
Tata Power	829
Tram	2185

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	2,696	105,964
Central India	3,648	125,031
Barsi and Nagar	954	71,384
Hyderabad Gaorani	893	27,462
Berar	7,285	261,366
Central Provinces	1,237	57,870
Total Oomras	16,713	649,077
Dholera	984	8,506
N W Provinces	100	3,792
Rajputana	27	20,592
Sind-Punjab	2,619	136,728
Broach	...	2,322
Coompta and Dharwar	...	9,008
Westerns Northerns	2	8,658
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,573
Persian	...	10
American	...	3,144
Egyptian and African	792	91,159
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	21,217	934,590

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 7th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,227	119,742
Japan and China	17,679	460,873
Coast Ports	...	5,804
Up-country by Rail	...	78,103
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		68,212
Total	18,899	732,734

Tata Steel Shares Rule Quiet

Scattered Long Liquidation

PROFESSIONAL BULLS HOLD ALOOF

BOMBAY, January 9.

The local Share Bazar was open for one hour only and there was a fairly good turnover.

Prices fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range with, some long liquidation.

It appears that weak holders who missed the market near the top are becoming impatient as professional bulls have withdrawn their support.

In the absence of any important buying prices assumed sagging tendency.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,075 and after improving to Rs. 1,090 prices declined to Rs. 1,050 at about the close. Ordinary shares came down to Rs. 268.

The weakness in steel shares had salutary effect on other sections where Cotton Textile shares suffered a small decline. Bombay Dyeing shares eased off to Rs. 930.

It appears that the market is correcting overbought situation. The speculative activity which resulted in wide movement is now decreasing and with recent liquidation the market seems to improve the technical situation.

Cement shares remained neglected but to comparative quotations seem attractive and those who care to have a safe investment will do better buying cement shares around present prices. Cement industry is in a sound state and with merger there will be improved condition of the cement industry.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY: January 9.

	Rs	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	315	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	925	0
100 Century	211	4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	297	8
100 Colaba (nil)	155	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	300	0
1 E.D. Sasoon (nil)	0-9-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	123	12
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	226	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100 Indoor (Rs. 2)	56	4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	87	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	273	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	675	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	900	0
250 Model	65	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	105	0
200 New Great (nil)	200	0
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	52	0
100 Phoenix (10)	305	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	56	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1925	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 4)	90	10
10 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	247	8
100 Swan (nil)	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000 Western	805	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1600	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	140	4
50-100 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	137	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-3-4)	141	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	15

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi (As. 10)	40	8
100 Coimbatore	192	8
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	145	0
160 Indian (Rs. 63-3-9)	542	8
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-9)	2340	0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 10)	395	0
75 Port Okha (Rs. 7)	310	0
10 Punjab (As. 12)	30	2
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	507	8
70 United (Rs. 2-3-3)	164	8

INSURANCE

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	876	4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	17	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	45	0
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5450	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	173	12
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1,722	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14	6
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	152	13
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6)	415	0
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	265	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 9

Century (217/8) 220 222 212 217 210 211
Bombay Dyeing (936/4) 955 945 947 937 945 925
Kohinoor (275) 280 282 275 277 273
Central India (305) 306 298 302 297/8
New Great (206/4) 212 205 207 200
Simplex (91/4) 92 90
Swadeshi (258/12) 257 251 257 252 247
Bundi (40/8) 40/4 40/8
I Cement (542/8) 551 536 545 540 542
Punjab (30) 30/4 30/2
Shahabad (507/8) 515 513 511
Andhra (1725) 1730 1712 1725 1720 1722
Tata Hydro (194/6) 192/8
Tata Power (1622/8) 1630 1625 1630 1612
Tram Ord (153/7) 153/7
T Steel Defd (1065) 1075 1090 1060 1080 1060 1070 1045 1050
T Steel Ord (275) 280 282 274 277/8 268 270 272/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (174/4) 174/8 175/8
Bellapur (196/4) 197 193 195
B Steam (287/8) 287 286/4
B Burma (697/8) x.d. 612 606 610 607 611 605 603

100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1,612	8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	921	4
100 C Province	100	0
100 Dhond Baramati	105	8
100 Gujarat	94	8
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	772	8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	747	8
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	1,050	0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	272	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	290	0
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	195	0
200 Bom. Safe Dep.	832	8
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 8)	286	4
125 Bombay Burma (Rs. 12-8)	603	12
50 Bombay Burma Cons. (Rs. 5)	203	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6	-3
50 B. Telephone (128) 1/8d.	116	8
9 Burma Corp. (As. 6)	12	2
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	151	4
50 India Invest Trust (Rs 2)	52	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	521	4
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	596	4
15 Scindia (Rs. 1)	22	7
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-1)	110	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	21	4

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1578	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	4
5 p.c. Central India	540	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	102	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	162	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	199	6
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	175	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677	8

DEBENTURES

8-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	103	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	112	8
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	14
7 p.c. Sholapur	85	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	112	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 9

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101
3 per cent 1951/54	103
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	100/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/2

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	120/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/3

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	112
4 per cent M Deb 1974	111/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120
6 per cent M Deb 1954	132/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	132
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103

Note: The turnover was limited and rates are more or less nominal on the easy side.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-1-7.

London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.13 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.91 3/16 at London and 4.91 9/32 at New York.

London silver prices yesterday declined 1/8d to 21 3/16d.

There was general selling and India was only willing to buy at 1/16d under the fixed rate and the market was dull with some sales below fixed rates.

In the local market quiet with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	35	0	6
Posh	35	0	6
Magh	35	0	3

SILVER

Ready	52	6	0
Posh	52	7	0
Magh	51	15	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 8

Spot	21 3/16
Forward	21 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 8

Gold Bars fine per ounce £7-1-7

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 7th January	25,136
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	913,373
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	686,009
Increase	227,364

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ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RAMAN

Wanted Light On Science Institute Inquiry Report

BANGALORE (By Mail)

The Hon. Lt.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, British Resident, Mysore, presiding, on an emergent meeting of the Governing Council of the Indian Institute of Science was held yesterday.

The main item on the agenda it is understood, was the selection of a candidate for the post of Registrar whose appointment, has been approved by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Irvine Committee. A panel of three names was sent to the Governing Council by the India Government, namely, Mr. H. R Harrap of the United Provinces, Mr. H. R. Beckett of Bombay, and Mr. C. E. W. Jones of the Central Provinces. The Governing Council, it is understood, while not making a choice expressed its preference in favour of Mr. H. R Beckett being appointed Registrar, failing him Messrs. Harrap and Jones to be approached in turn. The appointment will be for three years.

It is understood that the Governing Council decided to invite Professor Ortvay, the celebrated Physicist of Budapest to deliver two lectures at the Institute.

The Governing Council it is understood also considered the report of the sub-committee appointed in November last to enquire into the allegations and counter-allegations made by some members of the staff and students against the Director. It is gathered that members have sworn to the utmost secrecy regarding the contents of the report but the general tendency would appear to be forget and forgive.—United Press.

TO STUDY YOUTH'S WELFARE

Bengal Govt. Appoint Committee

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Government of Bengal have appointed a committee consisting of Sir Manmathanath Mukherji (Chairman), Mr Justice Ameer Ali, Major General Lindsay and Reverend Milford to study the problem of the welfare of youth as an aspect of nation-building and to consider by what stages that objective could be reached.

It may be recalled that at the conclusion of his speech at the Saint Andrews Day dinner, the Governor of Bengal referred to the importance of the problem and announced his intention to set up a small body of men to study it with this assurance that the Government in future would not be unwilling to spend some portion of their augmented resources for so worthy a task.—United Press.

Problem Of Housing Madras Legislatures

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Local Government, it is understood, have just submitted proposals to the Government of India, suggesting an arrangement for housing the present occupants of the Napier Battery Lines on the fore-shore in the events of the Government of India finally agreeing to grant the site to the Local Government for building the Parliament House thereon.

Mr. S. J. Edwards. whom the Local Government have chosen for appointment as Special Architect, is not expected to be asked to enter upon duties attaching to the post until the question of the site is finally settled.—United Press.

Sircar Welcomes Bengal Pact

Recalls What Happened In Negotiations At London

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Interviewed by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" on the Ghuznavi-Burdwan agreement about the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem in Bengal, Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar stated as follows:—

"Any statement from me on the Hindu-Muslim pact as announced in papers to-day is to be taken as coming from a Bengal Hindu in his personal capacity and not from a Government official or from one who claims to represent the Bengal Hindus.

"Any scheme likely to reduce the communal tension is highly welcome and the strenuous efforts made by the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi and Mr. B. C. Chatterjee should be gratefully acknowledged by all.

HIS POSITION REVIEWED.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee's statement that the scheme was opposed by me in England, while not wholly incorrect, is not complete On reference made to India the telegrams I received including one from Mr. Hirendranath Dutt, the then President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, showed that every opinion I received was opposed to the scheme. Personally while struggling against the communal decision in England without any large open support from the Bengal Hindus, who took over another year to thoroughly wake up, I considered that it would further weaken my already weak position (having regard to the previous history of the matter), if the impression was formed by members of the Joint Select Committee that all the Bengal Hindus really cared for was division of loaves and fishes and that attacks on the communal decision, on grounds of an excessive number of seats in the legislature having been given to other communities and on the separate electorate, were matters only of secondary importance.

"I informed the negotiators that as a quasi-official, being the Advocate General of Bengal, not having authority to bind the Bengal Hindus and in the face of their opposition, I could not be a party to the proposed negotiation, but I would not obstruct any pact, which any other parties might conclude. In this sense and in no other, I could not support the pact in England.

"I hope there will be no practical difficulty in working out the scheme outlined in the agreement published to-day."—United Press.

"WELCOME SIGN"

Bengal European Leader On Hindu-Muslim Settlement

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Sir Edward Benthall, leader of the European community in Bengal, in the course of an interview to a representative of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" about Hindu-Muslim agreement between the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan and Sir A. H. Ghuznavi said:—

"The news of the agreement that has been arrived at between prominent leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities in Bengal is one of the many welcome signs that all parties in this province are taking practical notice of the seriousness of the new political situation that now faces the country.

"It must be of considerable satisfaction to all concerned to have brought about this happy result which has I feel, certain good wishes of the European community whose members have all along maintained that, unless communal strife can be ended there can be little progress in India."—United Press.

A Good Omen

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Sir Brojendralal Mitter, Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, said that responsible leaders of two major communities had been attempting to bring the communities together was in itself of good omen. Even if the agreement reached should not be accepted by the communities with alacrity, it augured well for early rapprochement.—A.P.

Dr. B. C. ROY ON BENGAL PACT

Says Congress Must Accept Agreement If Parties Concerned Approve Of It

CALCUTTA: Jan. 8.

Interviewed by the 'United Press' about the terms of the Ghuznavi-Burdwan Raj agreement for the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem in Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy said that, as a Congressman, he was bound by the resolutions of the Congress. The Congress Working Committee at its meeting in June 1931 had adopted a resolution on the communal question reiterating the Lahore Congress resolution, which said that only in an independent India the communal question would be solved on strictly national lines. This view had been subsequently put forward at the Round Table Conference by Mahatma Gandhi, who, 'inter alia' had stated that, while bound by the Lahore Congress resolution, the Congress working Committee would accept without reservation any other scheme if it commanded its acceptance by all parties concerned."

Continuing Dr. Roy said:—

"This was the resolution of the Working Committee in 1931 and as far as I am aware the position taken up by the Working Committee has not altered. It is clear, therefore, that the solution suggested in the Ghuznavi-Burdwan correspondence, which has been published, if accepted by the parties concerned. will be acceptable to the Congress and Congressmen in general."—United Press.

BENGAL COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT GETS MIXED RECEPTION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Prominent among the leaders who have since welcomed the Ghuznavi-Burdwan settlement are Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Edward Benthall, Seth B. M. Birla and Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin.

The "Statesman" has not commented. but the rest of the press have given the proposals a mixed reception.

The "Star of India", the Bengal Muslim organ, says that the matter cannot be settled by a few men on either side, however eminent.—A. P.

PRESIDENT IN HEART OF BIHAR

Addresses Seven Public Meetings In A Day

RANCHI, January 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, left Gaya yesterday morning and addressed seven meetings till the evening, the last being the one at Giridih. Two important meetings addressed by him yesterday were one at Domchanch, where he addressed the Third Hazaribagh Political Conference, and the other at Giridih. At the latter place, he was informed in the course of an address that was presented to him, that Giridih played an important part in previous fights for freedom. At present, it was showing no sign of political awakening.

Having covered a distance of about 200 miles by car, half of which lay in the hilly tract, Panditji was very tired in the evening. He reached Dumari railway station at 9 p.m., where he took rest in a Reserved II Class bogey.

From Dumri, his train started at 3 p.m. and reached Sarak today at 7-30 a.m., where Panditji was received by a number of prominent gentlemen of Ranchi.

From Sarak, Panditji left for Bundu, where he addresses a meeting and returns to Ranchi at noon.—United Press.

HEALTH SECY. LEAVES FOR KARACHI

Will Inspect Conditions Under Which Haj Pilgrims Travel

NEW DELHI, January 7.

Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Joint Secretary, Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India, left Delhi today for Karachi, where he will inspect the conditions in which the Haj pilgrims travel.

At about the time when Mr. Hydari will be at Karachi, a pilgrim ship is expected to arrive there from Bombay on its way to the Hedjaz to take pilgrims from Karachi.

This will, therefore, give Mr. Hydari an opportunity to examine the conditions both on board the ship and also at the port of embarkation.

Quarantine Arrangements

During his stay at Karachi, Mr. Hydari will also examine the quarantine arrangements now being completed there.

Funds have been provided by the Government of India to make these quarantine arrangements complete, and advantage will be taken by Mr. Hydari of his visit to Karachi to see how far constructions in connection with these arrangements have progressed.—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH MEDALS

Time For Entries Extended To June

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A Communique says:—

On the 20th February, 1936, a Press Communique was published announcing that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research would award in 1937 one gold medal and two or three silver medals for improvements of distinct merit in machinery for preparing crops for the market for food or for storage. It was then stated that entries for the competition should be submitted in the first instance to the Provincial Agricultural Research Committee, which would forward to the Council those entries, which they considered the most suitable and also a description of rejected entries and that the entries should reach the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, through the proper channel, by 1st December, 1936.

The necessary forms and full conditions can be obtained from the Secretary, Imperial Council of of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. As more time is required in certain instances it has been decided to accept applications which reach the Council through the prescribed channels before 1st June, 1937.—United Press.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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37

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Each copy issued during the month of January will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
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Don't Miss Your Copy.

Sport From All Quarters

EX-KAISER'S CHALLENGE CUP

Now A Trophy For Darts Players

If the ex-Kaiser catches the darts craze which is spreading to the Continent, he may one day be able to come over here and win back a magnificent silver challenge cup which he gave us way back in the peaceful 'nineties.

That cup, presented to the Royal Yacht Squadron, is now the possession of the National Darts Association. It is to be competed for annually by the many teams belonging to the widespread system of leagues controlled by the N.D.A.

But Wilhelm will have to bring over a pretty strong team, for he will find nothing "contemptible" in our darts platoons; they can get the "top" as briskly as their predecessors went over it.

The cup is large and exquisitely worked, and contains nearly £100 worth of silver. The National Darts Association has insured it for £250. When the cup was given to the Royal Yacht Squadron it carried an inscription, but at some time during its vicissitudes this was erased.

The full history of this trophy is somewhat "wropt in mystery". It is reputed to have been won by a member of our own Royalty in the heavy craft yachting class. But, alas! the Royal Yacht Squadron came to think less of Wilhelm in view of certain events, and the cup passed out of his hands. It emerged from obscurity some time ago via a pawnshop, and now, after the attentions of a silversmith, its gleaming breast is ready to receive the name of Britain's crack darts team.

To the darts boom it now belongs; its jib-boom days are history.

ATHLETIC RULER OF COCOS

Mr. Sidney Clunies Ross, tall, lean, bronzed, athletic ruler of the 1,500 Malay inhabitants of the Cocos Islands, 800 miles from Java, arrived at Southampton last month on his first visit home in six years.

Mr. Ross is the sole owner of the islands. His mother was a Malay. He is half Scottish and half Malay.

In 1886 Queen Victoria granted to the Ross family a 999 years' lease of the islands.

Mr. Ross told the "News Chronicle" that the islands had no police and no prisons.

THE STICK

"All the ruling that has to be done is done by me with a short, polished wooden stick. The natives are natural liars, but are easily controlled.

"There are only 10 other white men on the islands, all employees of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Three times a year we are visited by a boat, which brings mail and stores and takes away the copra which forms our sole industry."

Twice a year Mr. Ross receives a large consignment of books, and he now possess a library of 5,000 volumes.

Mr. Ross was met by his wife and is to stay in England for six months, during which he will visit Lodon and Exeter, where his four children are at school.

He brought with him presents of Turkish delight and dates for the children.

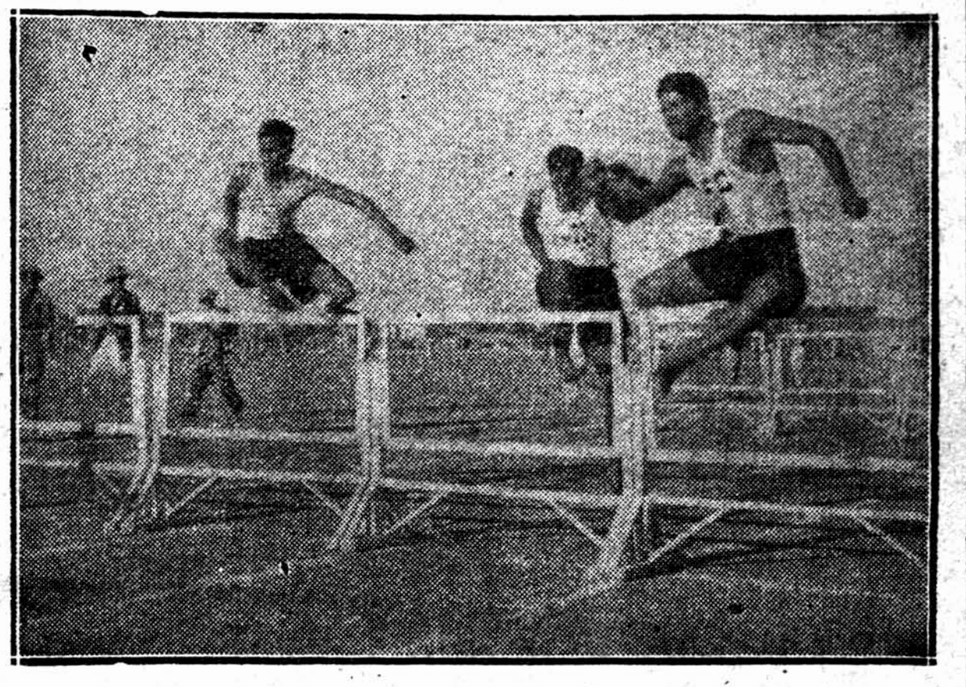
Ancient Game Of Badminton

SPEED AND SKILL SHOWS RAPID GROWTH IN UNITED STATES

(FROM THE LITERARY DIGEST)

Savagely pelting frail rackets against small, feathered disks whose bobbling gyrations resemble the erratic flight of a sorely-wounded duck, unestimated thousands of Americans have this month returned to their assault on badminton "birds" with a vigour that belies its erstwhile reputation as a "sissy" sport and with a fanaticism that promises to rank it before long as the most popular of all court games.

Somewhat similar to tennis in that it involves a net and a racket, or bat, badminton's missile is a light, wooden disk about the size of a lemon cut in half, and called a 'bird' or 'shuttlecock' because it bristles with sixteen goose-feathers—Czechoslovakian goose-feathers, because only in that country can manufacturers get sufficiently strong, supple and oily ones.



Mr. Purohit of Poona (right) who came first in High Hurdles in the Inter-Collegiate Sports of the University of Bombay, held at Karachi, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd December completing the last hurdle.

Because, previous to this year, there has never been an organisation to control activities of the game, no accurate estimate has been made of the number of men and women who have taken up the sport in this country. Probably the figure runs well past 30,000.

Whatever the figure, sporting-goods manufacturers report sales increases up to 400 per cent. within the past two years, and gleefuly anticipated that badminton will soon furnish the outlet for their biggest manufacturing investment in years.

ORIGIN.

Centuries old, the game took a long time finding a wide audience in America. Wealthy social lights, impressed by the fact that the Duke of Beaufort had lionized it when it came from India to England in 1873, and Christened it after his Gloucestershire estate, dabbled with badminton thereafter in a mild and gentlemanly way. Three years ago, it really caught the popular fancy.

Fundamentally, the game is the same as it was when British Army officers took it up under the Indian name of 'poona'. Probably it has changed little from the sport which, ancient friezes indicate, occupied the idle hours of ill-fated Pompeians long ago.

SCORING

Unlike tennis in that the playing court is almost half as big and the net much higher, badminton requires every shot to be a volley. Players score points only on their own service. And fifteen points constitute a game.

Essentially the strokes are the same as the tennis, although professional tutors have recently been tending to develop the short, slashing wrist movement similar to that employed in squash rackets. The long sweep, they say, is waste motion.

No game for the leisurely croquet-playing set, badminton takes stamina, speed and agility. And cleverness as well, for in introducing the feinting and hesitation shots, badminton experts have evolved a tricky, deceptive brand of play even more spectacular, in its way, than that of tennis.

The feathers make badminton's bird an unpredictable object in a high wind. Consequently the game is played almost entirely indoors. Manufacturers still heaven't been able to develop an outdoor 'bird' capable of navigating evenly enough for tournament play.

GROWTH.

Explaining the rapid growth of badminton's popularity, promoters point out that it can be played

(Continued on page 47)

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING

Braddock-Schmeling Title Bout On June 3

The New York State Athletic Commission have decided that James J. Braddock, world heavy-weight champion, must defend his title against Max Schmeling, of Germany, at the Long Island Bowl, New York on June 3.

They also decided to permit each boxer to have a warming-up bout —under 15 rounds—provided Joe Louis is not the opponent.

Braddock is to receive 42 per cent. of the gate receipts, and Schmeling 20 per cent. The German has agreed that if he wins he will defend his title in the United States within six months, and as surety for his appearance then will deposit 25,000 dollars.

This will be deducted from his purse money and held in bond for him until he keeps faith with the Commission.

MAX BAER'S "COME BACK"

Max Baer, the world's most handsome pugilist, was once world heavy-weight champion, but took a beating from Jimmy Braddock and lost his crown.

Now making a "come-back" and has decided Europe is the best place for it—he will fight Neusel on this side of "The Pond" some time in March.

Maxie of late has been taking his training very seriously, and will continue to do so when he arrives in England, in February. For that reason he has demanded that training quarters should be found for him well away from the lights of London. It is likely that he will prepare at Leicester.

$1,00,000 TO FIGHT ROSENBLOOM

Will Joe Louis Accept The Offer?

Watchmaker Charley McDonald of the Hollywood Legion Stadium announced recently that he had wired managers of the Joe Louis, offering the Negro heavyweight dol. 100,000 to meet Maxie Rosenbloom in the 4,400-seat capacity fight arena on February 26, the night before the Santa Anita Handicap.

McDonald declared he intended to sell 2,300 seats at dol. 100 apiece, and the remaining 2,100 at dol 25 apiece.

LARRY GAINS' MISHAP

Larry Gains, the coloured Canadian who formerly held the British Empire heavy-weight boxing title, is in North Middlesex Hospital, suffering from a septic wound in the head.

He was rushed to hospital and operated upon recently and his condition was reported as being comfortable. About a month ago Gains moved his residence from Leicester to Palmers Green, N.

His wife said that a bottle fell from a shelf and broke upon his head. This inflicted a wound which gradually got worse, and resulted in his being taken to hospital.

Better Days Ahead For Cricket In Ceylon

M. C. C. TOURISTS' TIMELY ARRIVAL IN CEYLON HELPED TO STEADY THE TOTTERING FINANCES

The sport correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" reviewing Cricket in Ceylon during 1936, writes:—

"The year 1936 in passing has touched cricket in Ceylon with a kindly hand. It has not been a harvest year for the coffers of the Ceylon Cricket Association, which would have welcomed the visits of a few more foreign teams. But the timely aid of the M.C.C. tourists led by G.O. Allen, has helped to steady the tottering finances of the Association. Interests in the game has not flagged as evidenced by the large crowds which flocked to see this match.

Although the M.C.C. were the only visitors we have had this year several of our teams on the contrary have left these shores on tours. Mention might be made of the youthful cricketing ambassadors from Royal College who made history during their successful visit to Australia. This was the first time that a team from Ceylon ever visited the Commonwealth, and the popular reception accorded everywhere to the team augurs well for any such future visits.

Our cricketers made a brave show in the big match vs. the M.C.C., and impressed the visiting players and journalists. The piece de resistance of the game was the batting of "Wally" Hammond who scored a masterly 46, while Allen the England captain and Hardstaff gave an indication of their batting abilities when they scored 65 not out and 82 not out respectively in rapid time. Waldock, Robert Senanayake and Jayewickreme played best for Ceylon.

Towards the end of the year no less than four teams left for India. They were the Post and Telegraph, Zahira College, Rubber Controllers and the C.C.C. From the reports at hand these teams have met with considerable success and the players have gained a useful measure of experience.

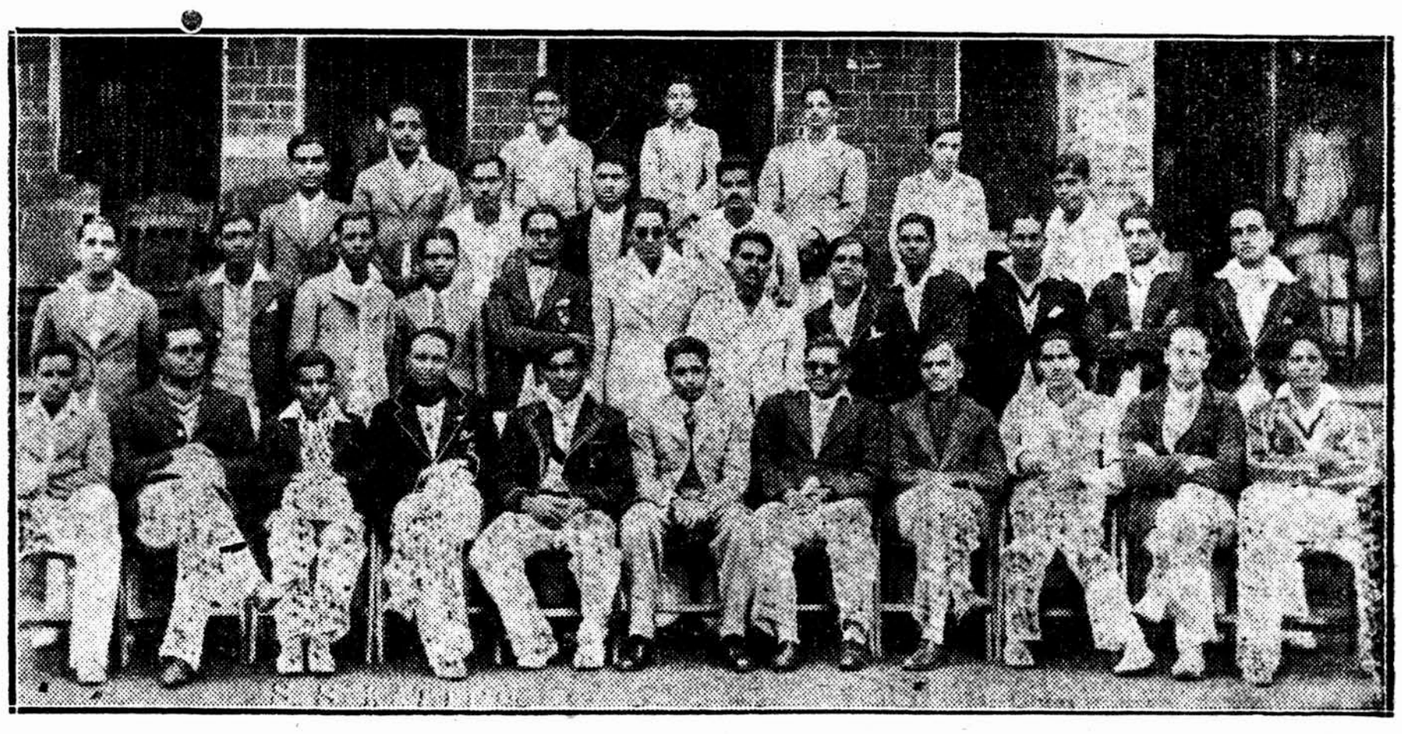
There ought to be a revival of interest in the game, with the arrival early next year of Sir Julien Cahn's touring side, which is composed of many cricketers of outstanding ability. This team will play five matches in Ceylon. F. C de Saram who arrived from Oxford recently ought to prove a tower of strength in our side.

Moberly the Up-country cricketer was the first centurion of the year. He scored 113 for Dikoya vs. Kandy S. C. E. Buultjens admirably followed up Moberley's effort by making 120 not out, a week later. He did so for the Police against the D.M.C.C. On the same day Mervyn Kelaart scored an unfinished 123 in Colombo against the C.C.C., when the Burgher Club put up 202 for the loss of only one wicket.

In February Mr. Geo. Fellowes and Sir Herbert Dowbiggin, the two rival captains for years in the Police vs Magpies match, played for the last time in Ceylon. Mr. Geo. Fellowes left the Island for good some months back while Sir Herbert will be doing so within a few days.

A strong combined Colleges team captained by Donald Fairweather played against the University College in March and defeated the latter by the thrillingly small margin of 2 runs.

Some excellent batting was witnessed in the C.C.A. Trial match on September 19 and 20 when the C.C.A. team met the S.S.C. The club side declared with their total at 279 for the loss of only 4 wickets. Robert Senanayake gave a flawless exhibition of late cutting in scoring 63, while Mendis reached a sound and stolid 100. The C.C.A replied with 235 for the loss of 5 wickets. G. H. Hubert and Buultjens played themselves into the All-Ceylon side with dashing innings of 90 and 85 respectively.



Belgaum XI and Topiwala XI (from Bombay), with Amarnath sitting in the centre. The Belgaum team scored 372 for 8 wickets, while the Topiwala XI scored a total of 363 for all out, of which over two centuries were scored by Amarnath. The match was played on the 31st Dec.

ANCIENT GAME OF BADMINTON

(Continued from page 46)

almost anywhere, that it is easy to learn, that it gives twice as potent a work-out as tennis in the same time, and, finally, that it is inexpensive. Complete sets for beginners retail for less than dol. 5. And a few private clubs charge more than dol. 50 annual dues.

Like many other American sports, the groundwork for the game's growth has been laid by professionals with the idea of getting the patronage of amateurs. Of the pros pioneering the country with demonstrations, motion-pictures and general information, probably none has done more than George E. ("Jess") willard, rated America's national champion.

Born in Dallas Oregon, Willard moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and took up badminton in 1921 to amuse his physical culture students. He found it much harder on the wind and legs than he anticipated, and decided to "major" in it. Within a year he had beaten everybody worth beating around Boston. By 1925, he was recognised as the national professional champion.

CHAMPIONS.

Rated second to a Canadian player, Jack Purcell, who holds the world's championship, Willard has won two of his five matches with Purcell. Currently he is concentrating on a series of stage appearances in which he plays exhibition matches with Bill Hurley, twenty-eight-year-old Pacific Coast champion. Rated in the professional game's first four with Willard, Purcell and Hurley is Kenneth Davidson, an Englishman.

In the number and ability of players, the United States still ranks, Willard says far below England and Canada. With the formation this year of the National Badminton Association, which will hold its first championship in Chicago in April, and the growing interest in the game, America may eventually get its share of the international spotlight.

Typical of the growth of badminton is its career in New England. Fifteen years ago, there were only two courts. To-day, there are more than 2,000. But most of America's best amateurs come from the West Coast or from border States where Canadian coaching is available. Chet Goss and Don Eversol, whom Willard rates among the first five, live in Los Angeles. Walter Kramer, probably the most promising of the younger amateurs, plays in Detroit

ABROAD.

Played more or less intensively in every country in the world, badminton has reached its highest development in Canada. There, 15,000 players are under jurisdiction of the Canadian Badminton Association. And in Toronto alone there are 10,000 active followers of the sport.

In England there are more than 1,500 member clubs of the Great Britain Badminton Association, with a total playing membership of close to 250,000. Including the thousands of Britons who indulge occasionally in the game without the Association's benediction, the total army of bird-swatters is probably 500,000.

Two years ago, there was enough European interest in the game to warrant forming the International Badminton Association, organised, with a fine sense of impartiality, in London, on July 4. The Association has not only helped spread the game through Europe. It has taken it back to India, where it originated.

WORLD RECORD BY ONE-ARMED CYCLIST

W. Greaves, the Bradford one-armed cyclist, rode the few remaining miles necessary for him to beat the world's year cycling record of 43,996 miles, in Hyde Park recently. The record was previously held by the Australian, Ossie Nicholson. Greaves beat the record by one mile.

Greaves did not start his ride until January 6, last year and he lost a fortnight in the summer as a result of a minror operation. His actual riding average has been over 134 miles a day.

SPORT CLUB FOR FRENCH INDIA

Permission has been granted by the French Indian Government to the formation of an Association called the "Dhesabandu Sporting Club" at Chandernagore.

Such permission is necessary for the formation of an association consisting of more than 20 members in French India.

WALKING COMPETITION

The 4th annual Sashi Bhuban Das Memorial 5-mile Walking Competition (Novice) from Dwarka Kanan, Pattipoker to Hatkhola Club and the 9th Annual Bhutnath Paul Memorial 20-Mile Walking Competition (Senior) from Shyamnagore Kalibari to Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co., Ld. dispensary Sovabazar Srteet, Calcutta, will be held under the auspices of the Hathkhola Club on Sunday, the 17th and 24th January, 1937 respectively. Entry closes on 13th and 20th January, 1937 respectively. For particulars apply to the Hony. Secretary, Hatkhola Club at 94, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta, or at the Pavilion at Deshbandhu Park.

2-MILE ROAD RACE

The 2-mile Road Race under the auspices of the Roy's Gymnaium was held recently in Calcutta. The race was won by Mr. K. Nundy of Vibekananda Sport Club in 12 mins. 2 secs. Appended below are the results:

1. K. K. Nandy (Vibekananda Sp. Club).
2. R. K. Har (Rishra Bayam Samity).
3. K. L. Roy (Ghosh's College).
4. N. M. Dey (Saraswati Union)
5. P. L. Ghosh (Saraswati Union).
6. K. L. Kundoo (Unattached).
7. J. J. Bhattacharjee (Cosmopolitan Club).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Sometimes children and on occasions elderly persons and workers interested in the Balkan-ji-Bari come all the way from Bombay City or certain suburbs to Khar, and there begin to enquire about "Dada" and "Gulistan". Of course it is very kind of them to come to our suburb from such great distances, and I am really very thankful to them.

But I have to humbly put before you all the facts which the previous visitors will corroborate from their experience, that "Dada" and "Gulistan" are quite unknown at Khar and not as famous as you think them to be! Thus if you come in search of me or my place, you will be wasting so much of your precious time, really speaking, unnecessarily.

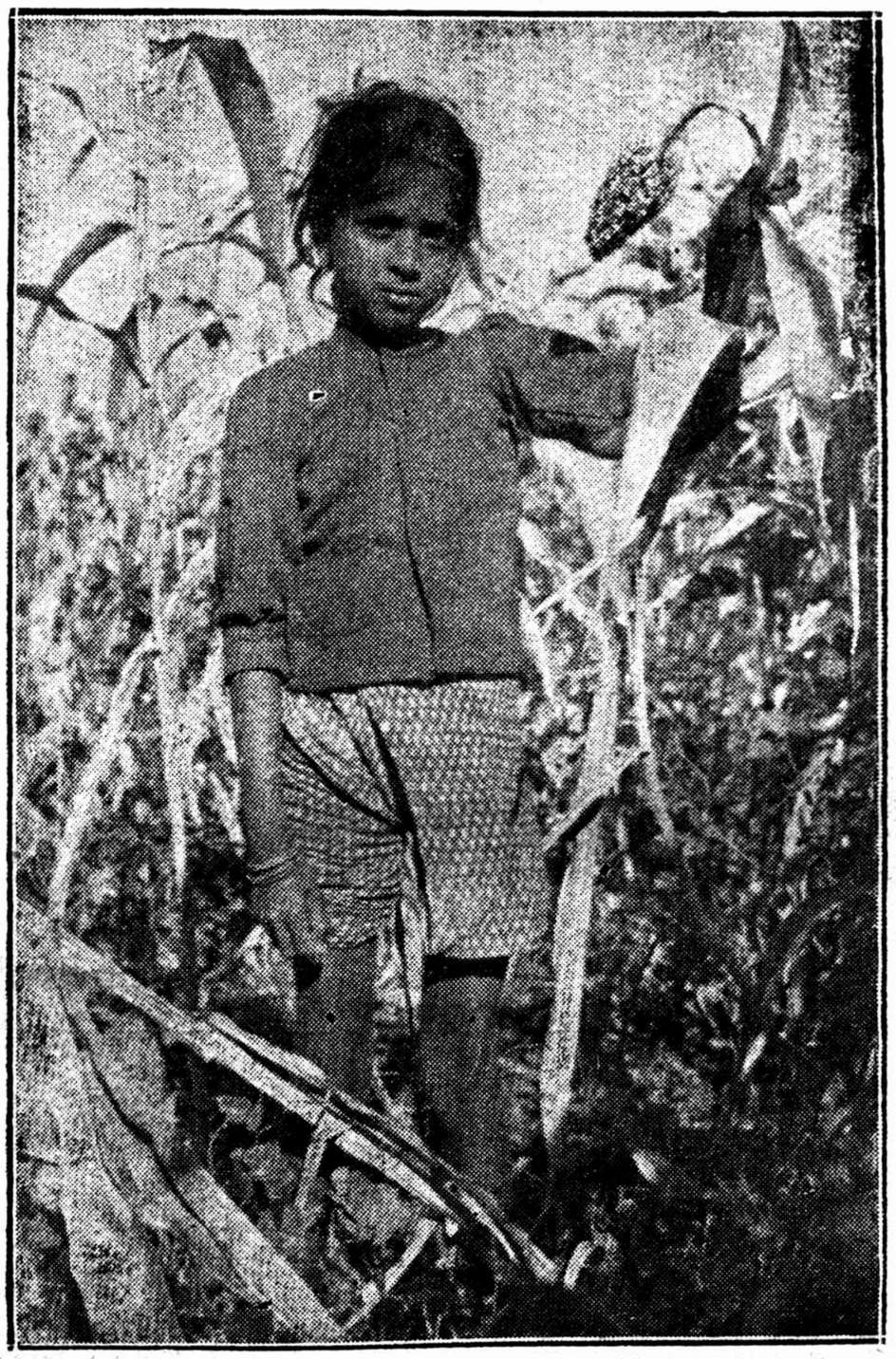
I am an obscure person, very little known to the public at large. Excepting some of my friends and the kind workers who have been helping me to do something for the Children's Cause, none recognises me. So you will see, that it is really they who are doing much more work than I can do—for such are my limitations. And on this account, even you will oblige me by letting me remain obscure and unknown.

Howsoever much I may like to work for the Children, I cannot do so—That is a fact, deplorable though it may be. But we do understand that no one can do much work single-handed. Groups unite and they carry on their duties collectively. In our case, my friends turn out much more work than I do. For this, certainly, they deserve many thanks—mine as well as yours.

Now, therefore, whenever you happen to come to Khar, please enquire about our Secretary, Sjt. M. J. Parmar, Principal, Sharda Mandir. He will attend to all your requirements in connection with the All-India Children's Association. If you like to attend the children's meetings,—well, you should come away any Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, at any time between 8 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. You will be most welcome.

We have centres at Vile Parle and Matunga also, where you can see Sjt. S. N. Namle, Principal Nutan Bal Shikshan Mandir, and Sjt. C. K. Sampat, Headmaster, Balak Mandir respectively. At Vile Parle the meetings are held in the Ishwardas Park and at Matunga in the Balak Mandir on every Sunday morning. Centres are about to be started at Santa Cruz and Bombay City, and I shall let you know about them when the work begins there.

In connection with "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper", similarly, it is not at all necessary to see me—Our Offices are at 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay, 4. And when you go there, you will be attended to properly and all right ..... Nor, then, you must realize, in no case is it necessary to take the trouble of hunting after me, who does practically nothing, except speaking to you through these columns and certain other journals. Let me repeat, I am an obscure person, and let me remain so!



A typical "Koli" girl in charge of the corn-fields.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

Bandra Harijan School

It was such a joy to visit the Bandra Harijan School: I cannot simply express it. . . . Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla, Vice-President of the Khar Children's Association very kindly took me there the other day. She told me that there were possibilities of starting a Balkan-ji-Bari Branch amongst the poorer and Harijan classes. So I thought we might try.

On arriving at the school, we were asked to sit in a hall. Then an old lady entered-calm, serene and sublime. We asked her about the school, and the possibilities of starting a branch of the Children's Association amongst the Harijan children of her class. She liked the idea very much and said that she had indoor games and outdoor games also: Only she needed some workers to carry on the work. So, there is dearth of workers everywhere; all the same we promised we would find out some.

Then she related to us the difficulties she has had to undergo on account of running that Harijans' class. People would object to her associating with them, to bringing the Harijans in their compound, and such other complaints were there. Also she bitterly expressed how a sweet-meats seller gave away very bad sweets to her once when she took them to the Elephanta Caves, and that because they were meant for the poor—A sorrowful thing, no doubt!

But you had to look into her face to find all sincerity with which she has been working for this cause. She showed us the register of students, the place underneath the trees where at certain occasions she had to hold the classes, and explained to us how the classes were conducted. Her work was indeed inspiring—and she was herself inspiring too. All honour to this lady, I said within myself: How silently she has been devoting her time energy and money in this most deserving cause!

So we would be having a branch of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association amongst Harijans also here at Bombay. Mind you, we have already Harijan members on our rolls in Sind. Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla, our most enthusiastic and sincere worker of the association would be going to Bandra herself every Sunday to look after this branch. And she is trying to enlist the help of other workers also. Thus let the work of the Children's Movement in India go ahead!

FEAR NOT

Let nothing disturb thee,
Nothing affright thee;
All things are passing,
God never changeth;
Patience, endurance
Attaineth to all things;
Who God possesseth
In nothing is wanting;
Alone God sufficeth.

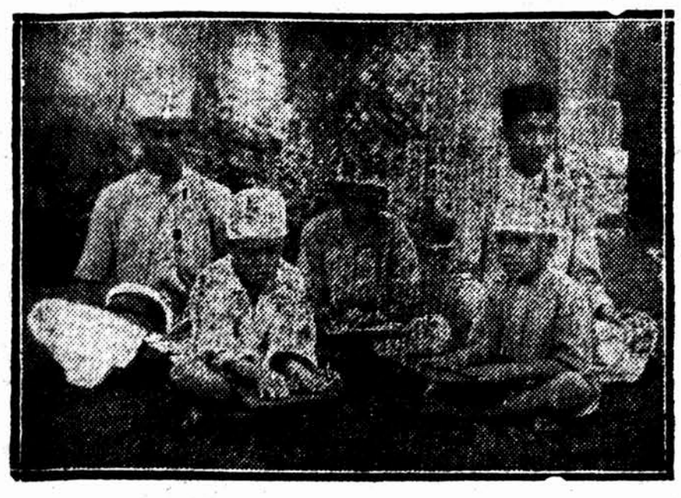
HELPING THE NEEDY

Once a caravan was passing through a desert. On the way, when their water was reduced to a smaller quantity, they decided that water should be divided in equal measures and every one should be given proportionately.

Scarcely a certain man brought the cup of water to his lips, when he saw a stranger looking at him with thirsty eyes, seeing this, he at once handed over that cup to him saying, "dear friend! don't you worry! your need is greater than mine". The man took it and quenched his thirst.

On the morrow, the same scene was repeated, and on the third day, when the caravan began to proceed, the man found himself too weak to walk as he had taken neither food, which had already been exhausted, nor a drop of water. So his comrades deserted him, and alas! on the very evening the noble soul of his, flew towards its holy nest.

What a noble character he was! This gracious example sets before our eyes the true love for



Blind Boys of Ajmer making effort to study.
(Photo by P. N. Bhatia.)

"I do not like to get up."
(Photo by B. J. Munshi.)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

fellow-brothers. A kind deed should be done as soon as possible. Delay is dangerous. The help given not in proper time might prove fruitless.

Jagu T. Butani.

FRIENDSHIP

A few days ago our teacher told us what friendship meant: Here I shall reproduce it in my own words. You all know the use of words "Friendship" and "Friend". (Real friendship is only found in the children's world). He who flatters you and makes friends with you is not a friend. Mind, flattery in friendship does not help you. It defiles you.

True friendship is seen in a boy with character. By making friends with a good boy, we can strengthen and build out character.

The word 'Friend' is made of six Alphabets. They give the real attributes of friendship:—

F: Faithful—Example: Dog is a faithful animal.

R: Real—Example: Harischandra was real in word and deed.

I: Intimate—Example: Devoted wife like Damayanti.

E: Earnest—Example: Hanuman was the most earnest and obedient servant.

N: Nearest—Example: Lakshmana was the nearest companion and brother (at all times) to Rama.

D: Dearest—Example: Krishna was the dearest of all friends and relatives of Arjuna.

Thus these six Alphabets make up the word 'Friend'. Let us be such friends' amongst ourselves; with all these significations. There are very few friends who are worthy of being addressed as 'friends'. When we write to a friend as 'Dear friend', we mean he is only 'dear' and nothing more. But if we simply write: 'Friend', then we indicate that he is a friend all round.

Therefore, let us all be friends and make our country, a united Hindustan. The future of the country rests on our shoulders.

—Sent by Bro. V. V. Rama Row.

A Flower of the Rose-Garden.
(Photo by G. Shujatali.)

A MODEL HORSE

To make a little horse you will first want a large cotton-reel. Make four holes in it for the horse's legs, and then make the legs out of four thin pieces of stick, or you could use matchsticks.

Push these into the holes in the cotton-reel, and it would be well to put a little spot of glue on to keep them in place.

Next draw the head on a piece of stiff card. Cut it out, and, making a slit in your cotton-reel, fix the head into it. Glue some strands of darning-wool on to the head for your horse's mane, and also a few strands for his tail.

Now take a matchbox, and, having made four holes in it, push the feet of your horse into these and secure with a little glue. Then, all you have to do is to paint your horse any colour you like and it is made.

—Nadir Mirza.

A NEW SIGN

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "tell me the signs of the zodiac. You first, Thomas."

"Taurus, the Bull."

"Right! Now you, Harold, another one."

"Cancer, the Crab."

"Right again. And now it's your turn, Albert."

The boy looked puzzled, hesitated a moment, and then blurted out: "Mickey, the Mouse."

—Sent by Bro. Anthony.

FOX AND GEESE.

This game is played on a Draughts board, with four white men for Geese and a black man for the Fox. The Geese are placed on the four alternate squares of the first row, as at Draughts, while the Fox can start from any of the corresponding squares at his own end of the board. The moves are made diagonally as in Draughts, but the Fox travels either backwards or forwards, as a king, while the Geese can only move forward.

The player of the Geese should endeavour to block the Fox in a corner, for he wins if he can get his Geese "home" to the four last squares of the Fox's territory. The Fox endeavours to capture as many Geese as possible, while keeping out of danger himself. The Geese move first.

It is very interesting to play a match of ten points up, the Fox counting one point for each Goose captured, the Geese one point for each one that reaches "home" Each player should handle the Fox and the Geese in alternate games.

Enjoying the Open Air
(Drawn by Bro. K. Narayanan.)

HAVEN'T SLEPT

Hotu: Rupo! do you know, I haven't slept for days!

Rupo: Oh, are you ill?

Hotu: No. I sleep at night.

—Sent by Bro. Ahuja.

NOT TO SPEAK

"How many times have I told you not to speak when older people are talking. You must wait until they have finished."

"Yes, mummy, but they never do."

—Sent by Sis. Vinodini.

A GOOD GUESSING GAME

A good game can be played with the aid of a thimble. Girls take seats on one side of the table, and boys on the other. The girls start by putting their hands under the table and passing the thimble from one to another—unknown and unseen by the boys.

When the boys, after a few minutes' interval call, "Hands up," all hands, closed, are placed on the table and the boys in turn have to guess which hand holds the thimble. The players take the guessing in turns each time, but after one player has guessed and failed the thimble should be reshuffled.

When one of the boys is successful the girls have to take up the guessing.

HE WON.

Two men were arguing as to who could tell the tallest story.

"I once saw a man swim the Atlantic in twelve hours", said one.

"Are you sure you saw him?" asked the other.

"Quite sure!" declared the first man.

"Well, I'm him!" cried the other, triumphantly.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

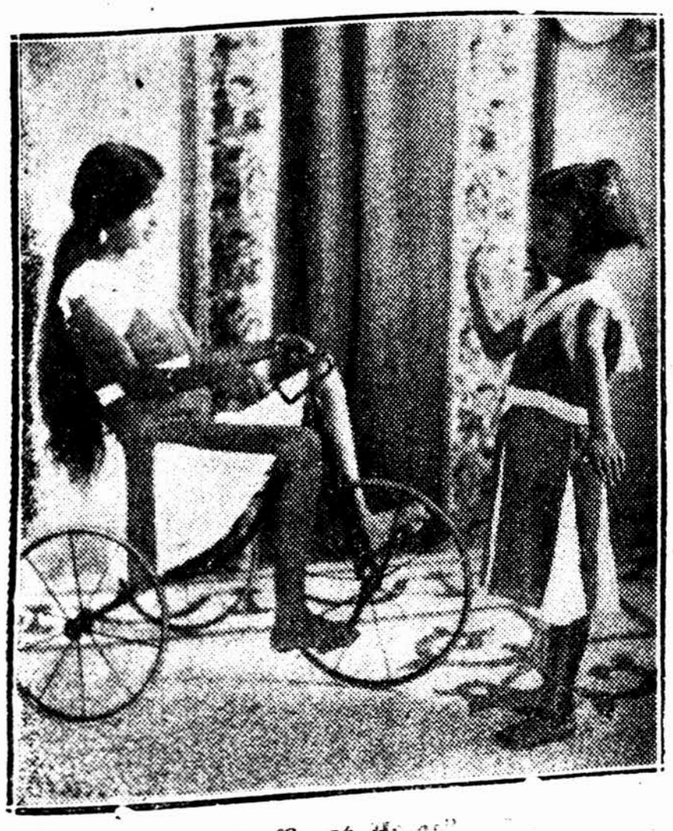
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar, BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



"Traffic at Home"
(Photo by Prabhakar.)

'Sunday Morning'
(Photo by Prabhakar.)

A SMILING SHEAF OF LETTERS

COMEDY OF GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY FOR IDLENESS

By R. K. DALAL, B. Com. F. S. A. A. R. A., (India).

(The following is a further instalment of funny letters from the collection in the possession of Mr. R. K. Dalal.)

Economic Crisis And Its Sequel

In order to meet an acute economic crisis, in America they tried several extraordinary remedies. One of these was paying people for 'not' doing business. This led to a most amusing letter which appeared in the "New York Financial Chronicle". It reads:—

"Sir.

"A friend of mine in New England has a neighbour who received a Government cheque for 1,000 dollars this year for not raising hogs. So my friend wants to go into the business himself, he not being very prosperous just now; he says, in fact, that the idea of not breeding hogs appeals to him very strongly. Of course, he will need a hired man, and that is where I come in. I write to you as to your opinion of the best kind of farm not to raise hogs on, the best train of hogs not to raise, and how best to keep an inventory of hogs you are not raising. Also, do you think capital could be raised by the issue of a non-hog-raising Gold Bond? The friend who got the thousand dollars got it for not raising 500 hogs. Now, we figure, we might easily not raise 1,500 or 2,000 hogs, so you see the possible profits are only limited by the number of hogs we do not raise. The other fellow has been raising hogs for forty years and never made more than 400 dollars in any one year. Kind of pathetic, isn't it, to think, how he wasted his life raising hogs when he could have raised so much more not raising them? I will thank you for any advice you may offer.

Yours, etc."

The letter is of course sarcastic in the extreme, but it is very pointed sarcasm of the headlong rush of the modern civilisation into conditions which are the very anti-thesis of the normal. One may as well query, 'Whither Civilization?"

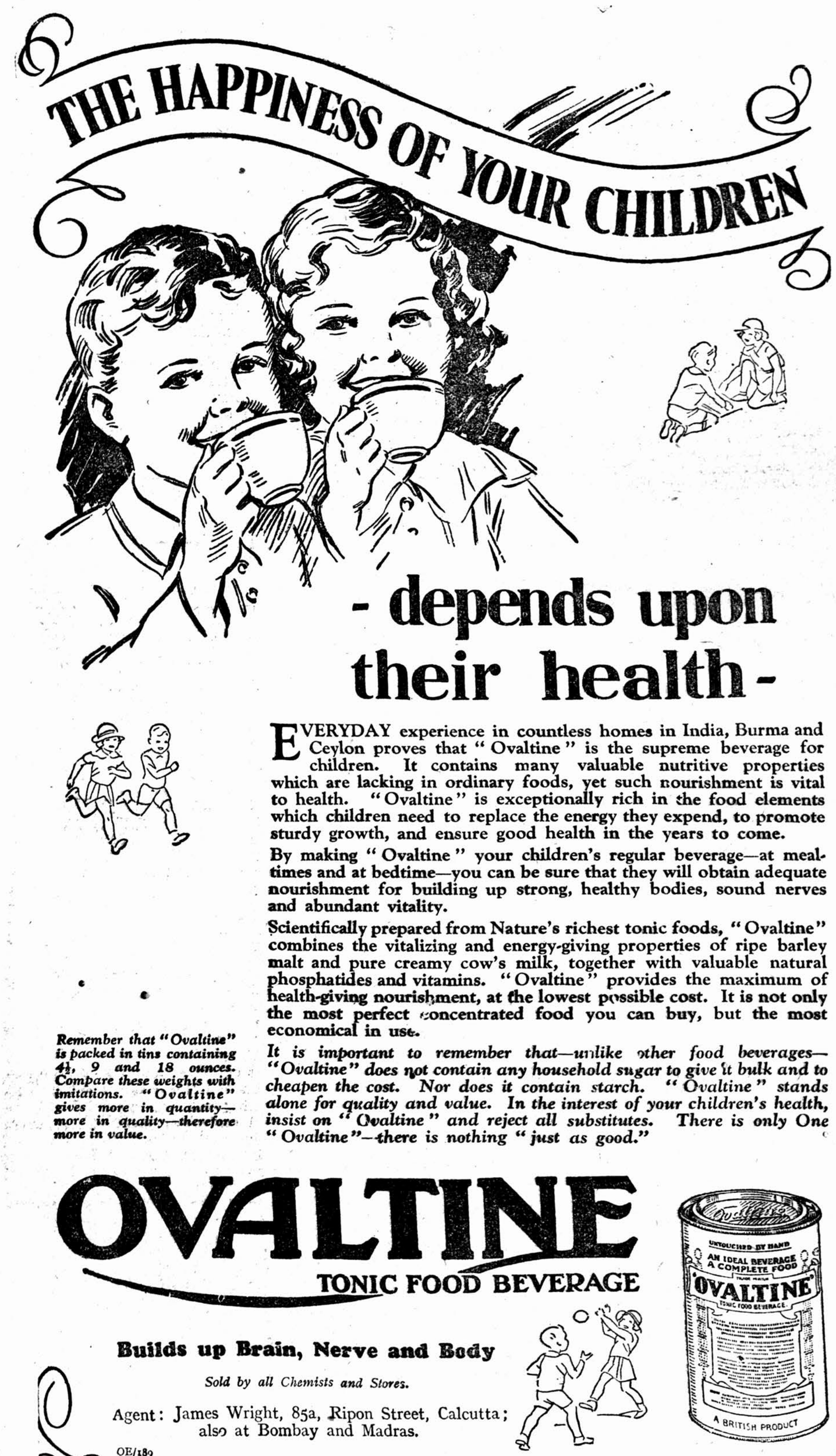
When An Irish Woman Writes Home

Here is another very funny letter written by an Irishwoman to her nephew which abounds in the peculiar Irish humour, which is known as an Irish Bull. A school boy was asked to define bull and pat came the reply "A male cow". Now this reply is a specimen of an Irish Bull. Another famous incident illustrating this type of Irish humour is when an Irish Lord declaimed in the House of Commons: "Why should we beggar ourselves to benefit posterity? What has posterity done for us" and then he added, "by posterity I mean those who come after us."

"Dear Neffy,

"I haven't sent you a letter since last time I wrote to you, because we have moved from our former place of living, and I did not know where a letter would find you. But I now with pleasure take up my pen to inform you of the death of your living uncle Kil Patric, who died very suddently last week, after a lingering illness of six weeks. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his illness, laying perfectly still, all the while speechless entirely—talking incoherently and crying for water. I had no opportunity of informing you by post which went two days before his death, and then you had the postage to pay. I'm at a loss to tell you what his death was occasioned by, but I fear it was by his last sickness. He never was well ten days together during the whole time of his confinement; but be that as it will, as soon as he breathed his last, the doctor gave up all hopes of his recovery. I needn't tell you anything about his age, for you well know that in May next, he would have been Seventy-five years old, lacking ten months, and had he lived till that time, he then would have been six months dead. His property is very considerable. It devolves upon his next kin, who is dead sometime, so that I expect it will be equally divided between us—and then my dear Lady, you'll get two-thirds of the whole and you know he had a fine estate, which was sold to pay his debts, and the remainder he lost on horse-race. But it was one opinion of all ladies that he would have won the race if that horse he ran against had not been too

(Continued on page 53)


THE HAPPINESS OF YOUR CHILDREN
- depends upon their health -
EVERYDAY experience in countless homes in India, Burma and Ceylon proves that "Ovaltine" is the supreme beverage for children. It contains many valuable nutritive properties which are lacking in ordinary foods, yet such nourishment is vital to health. "Ovaltine" is exceptionally rich in the food elements which children need to replace the energy they expend, to promote sturdy growth, and ensure good health in the years to come.
By making "Ovaltine" your children's regular beverage—at mealtimes and at bedtime—you can be sure that they will obtain adequate nourishment for building up strong, healthy bodies, sound nerves and abundant vitality.
Scientifically prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods, "Ovaltine" combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and pure creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. "Ovaltine" provides the maximum of health-giving nourishment, at the lowest possible cost. It is not only the most perfect concentrated food you can buy, but the most economical in use.
It is important to remember that—unlike other food beverages—"Ovaltine" does not contain any household sugar to give it bulk and to cheapen the cost. Nor does it contain starch. "Ovaltine" stands alone for quality and value. In the interest of your children's health, insist on "Ovaltine" and reject all substitutes. There is only One "Ovaltine"—there is nothing "just as good."
Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.
OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
UNTOUCHED BY HAND
AN IDEAL BEVERAGE
A COMPLETE FOOD
OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
A BRITISH PRODUCT
Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.
OE/189

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Lawn Tennis Tourists In India

(By J. C. MAITRA).

While Bombay was in the throes of the Quadrangular fever, Calcutta was having a surfeit of first rate Tennis. The East India Championships which has virtually become the Wimbledon of India, has just concluded. Undaunted by the heavy financial losses which the A.I.L.T.A. suffered on account of the foreign visits during the last few years and which compelled them to stop issuing further invitations to foreign teams for a year or two, the Calcutta South Club which pioneered the first foreign visit to this country and which has always given a large support to all the foreign visits, again came forward to sponsor the visit of a combined Franco-New Zealand Team. The members of this team are A. Stedman and C. E. Malfroy of New Zealand and A. Gentien and M. Duplaix of France.

ALAN STEDMAN.

Stedman and Malfroy stand first and third respectively in the Ranking list of their country, while Gentien is bracketted seventh with Jacques Brugnon and P. Feret in the French order. Duplaix is an unranked player. Alan Stedman won the Men's Singles but he was given a very tough fight by Ghaus Mahomed of Lucknow who is ranked No. 3 in India, in the final round of the Tournament. The New Zealand Ace had to run into fire sets (7-5, 6-3, 3-6, 6-8, 6-4) before he could conquer the budding champion of India. Among the notable victims of Stedman, besides Ghaus Mahomed, are S. C. Beaty the Delhi Champion (6-3, 6-2), Mahomed Sleem the greatest of Indian Tennis players of the days of yore (6—1, 4—6, 6—1), Y. R. Savur of Madras (6—2, 6—4) and last but certainly not the least, S. L. R. Sawhney, India's No. 1, in the International match (6—1, 6—3).

C. E. MALFROY.

With his compatriot, Malfroy as his partner he easily annexed the Men's Doubles title also. L. Brooke-Edwards and W. H. S. Michelmore who met them in the finals, went down in three straight sets (6—2, 6—3, 6—4). So strong were they in this event that none of their opponents could snatch away a set from them. The semi-finalists, D. A. Hodges and R. G. McInnes, acknowledged defeat at their hands by 7—9 1—6. D. N. Bhalla and M. Sleem, and H. L. Soni and P. L. Mehta could but wrest six and seven games respectively in the two sets they had with the New Zealanders. There is little doubt that if they had participated in the International matches as a team, they would have surely defeated India. It is, however, surprising that Malfroy retired from his Single's contest when he was down 8—10, 1—2. A player of his international repute should have finished the match as best as he could. But he withdrew without any apparent reason.

GENTIEN AND DUPLAIX

The Frenchmen fared rather badly. Gentien who was expected to do well, succumbed to Sohan Lal, India's No. 2 in straight sets (6—3, 6—3). Again he lost to Ghaus Mahomed in the International match by 4—6, 5—7. Duplaix surrendered to Beaty after a protracted struggle with the score board showing 7—5, 10—12, 6—4 in favour of the Delhi player. In the International match, Sohan Lal vanquished him by 1—6 6—3 6—1.

In the men's Doubles, the French pair was defeated very surprisingly by T. K. Ramanathan and T. B. Balagopal of Madras, by no means a formidable combination, to the score of 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

In the International matches, Malfroy and Gentien combined to go down to S. L. R. Sawhney and H. L. Soni by 4—6, 4—6, after triumphing over Michelmore and Yudhistir Singh in 6—2, 3—6, 9—7.

GHAUS MAHOMED

Of all the Indian players, Ghaus Mahomed had a most notable bag of victims—Gentien, Sohan Lal, D. N. Kapoor and H. L. Soni, Sohan alone taking set off him. It appears that he grew from strength to strength defeating the above players in the reverse order given above. Tennis lovers in India would be glad to learn that he, along with S.L.R. Sawhney, has been selected by A.I.L.T.A. to represent India in the Davis Cup matches this year. If these two players continue in their present rate of progress, I have no doubt that they will make their mark in Great Britain and the continent ere long. As I propose to write on the subject of sending teams to foreign countries later on, I withhold further comments for the present.

OLGA'S HAT-TRICK.

In the absence of Mrs. Boland (nee Jenny Sandison), Mrs. McInnes, (nee Olga Webb) had practically her own way in the mixed and women's events. As a matter of fact, she did the hat-trick, so to speak, by winning all the three championships. In the Women's Singles, Miss Harvey Johnstone, after having a terrific struggle with Miss E. Homan lasting over three sets (4—6, 6—3, 6—4) in the semi-final, toppled down to Mrs. McInnes with only five games in her favour.

The Women's Double saw her in association with Miss Homan beating Mrs. Edney and Mrs. Footit by 10—8, 6—4.

The Mixed Doubles was an equally plain sailing affair with her. Partnered by her husband. R. G. MacInnes, she accounted for R. H. MacLeod and Mrs. MacLeod (6—2, 6—1), Gentien and Mrs. Knowles (6—2, 6—3), Malfroy and Mrs. Footit (6—2, 6—4) and Stedman and Miss Homan (6—3, 6—2) one after the other. This is a record of which Olga has every reason to be proud—even though she has won greater victories in her own country in the past years.

AN INVITATION TO BOMBAY.

Bombay will look forward to the visit of the tourists next month with keen interest. It is hoped that the Western India Tennis Tournament Committee would succeed in persuading the Indian stars like Sawhney, Ghaus Mahomed, Sohan Lal and Krishna Swamy and also Mrs. Jenny Boland and Mrs. Olga MacInnes to come here and participate in their Tournament. If they can find the time, I do not see why these players should not make the journey here. If they do decide to participate in the Western India Tennis Tournament, I would suggest to the above-mentioned players to take part in the Bombay Presidency championships as well. This is also a Major Tournament played just before the Western India. As the conditions here are so different from those prevailing in the Northern and Eastern parts of India, it would be advisable for them to get themselves acclimatized in the earlier tournament. I have noticed so many of the front-rankers hopelessly at sea and going down easily just because they were not used to the local conditions. Bombay has of course a number of classy players who would give them a fight worthy of their steel. E. V. Bobb, J. Charanjiva and Leela Row would be enough for the best of them.

Seth Motilal Sanghi (standing), senior partner of the well-known Jodhpur firm of Sanghi Bros., making a speech at the reception held in his honour at the Waldorf Hotel, by the Indian Colonial Association of London, last month. The function was attended by, among others, Prof. Low, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord Sinha of Raipur and others.

YOUR COUGH IS THE BEGINNING OF THE DREADFUL DISEASE TUBERCULOSIS.

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"Bombay Chronicle" 10/1/37.

TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

MEDICAL NOTES ON RAWOLFIA SERPENTINA

(BY RUSTOMJI M. BAPASOLA.)

For the past few years attention of large number of important medical practitioners, was drawn on the root known as Rawolfia Serpentina. This root is obtainable in large quantities on the whole Himalayas, and especially at Nepal, Bhutan and in different centres in India.

The root is very important possessing valuable merits and therapeutic effects. In India this drug is sold under the name of "Pagal-ki-Dawa", "Sanjivani Bhuti" etc.

Those who know the usage of this particular root used this for insanity, insomnia, headache, nervous breakdown, hysteria and especially to reduce the high blood pressure and it is usually a closely guarded secret.

It is very unfortunate that our Indian scientists, Hakims, indigeneous medical practitioners never used to give out the secret to others and they kept the secret to themselves and hence it was extremely difficult to know the correct name of the medicine and its usage.

It is a great pity that inspite of repeated requests of various medical practitioners, the Government never cared to establish Indian Pharmacopoeia nor have they cared to standardise the various drugs and plants of rare and valuable character.

I again draw the attention of the Government Authorities to make it a point to establish the foundation of the Indian Pharmacopia in India and to make proper researches and to put the indigeneous drugs on a correct standard describing its proper method of tinctures extraction, decoction, crystalization and different grades and forms of powder etc. Unless a thorough standard is arrived at, it is extremely difficult for the Indians to obtain the correct type of medicine from the Indian merchants who at times supply one thing for the other. There is no definite and precise check on the sale of various drugs and medicines.

I therefore, request all important medical practitioners in India to call upon the Government of India to standardise the drugs and to have a definite and precise control and to start Indian Pharmacopia on similar line as British pharmocopia. I also draw the attention of the Forest department of the Government of India to start a research college and to place various rare and valuable drugs on the market and to mention where to obtain such drugs.

ROBOT DOCTOR

Medical diagnosis has often been a hit-or-miss affair, for the same symptom may apply to half-a-dozen diseases, and it is only after long experience that doctors are able to diagnose accurately. But now a "micro-dynameter-diagnostic galvanometer" has been perfected and was on show at the Medical Exhibition. It is guaranteed foolproof. The apparatus looks like a wireless cabinet, and a head band on the patient is plugged into a socket on one side. Then a lead from the cabinet is applied to various portions of the patient's body, and the readings on a scale are jotted down.

No questions are asked, the doctor making his deductions from the flickering needle. And so accurate is this instrument supposed to be, that it indicates the presence of diseases before they make themselves known by symptoms. But whether the machine works in practice as under test conditions, remains to be seen.

Novel Demonstration Of Steady Nerves

Doctor Piles 3,585 Matches On Top Of A Bottle

Staying up all night to pile kitchen matches on the mouth of a beer bottle, Dr. Thomas H. Staggers, a mechano-therapist, of Cleveland, (U.S.A.) convinced himself that he had steady nerves.

He put 3,585 matches on top of the bottle on his dining-room table before the tower collapsed. He started with a piatform of five matches side by side, then covered these with a layer placed crosswise, then more layers each crosswise to the last.

"The top of the pile was about ten inches across", he said. "You have to be steady about it, figuring out the right balance".

Some one with too heavy a tread he believes, caused his tower to collapse, but he was not discouraged. He started right in on another one.

Dr. Staggers started his "big house" at midnight Thursday and kept at it until 6 o'clock Friday morning. Then he slept until noon. At 1 p.m. he returned to his work and piled on through most of the afternoon, until the tower suddenly fell.

He holds no malice toward any one because of the accident.

"Even a dog trotting through the room probably would have done it", he explained mildly as he started the new tower.

The five elements required are very simple.

Patience.

Steady nerves.

A large supply of matches.

A beer bottle to place them on.

A table to put the beer bottle on.

"My daughter, Evelyn, came home from a party and told me how people were trying it" the doctor related. "They only got thirty or forty balanced, the best of them. I decided right then I'd try".

Mrs. Staggers said: "It was cute to watch him."

Several neighbours dropped in to watch. Even the postman sat a while before continuing his rounds.

Dr. Radwan Praglawsky timing a mind-power record for correct speed to produce the maximum suggestive power.

CHILD CAN'T STOP TALKING

Strange Malady Afflicts Boy Of 4 After Slight Stroke

According to a Memphis (U.S.A.) report, a four-year-old Emmie Wilson, who "can't stop talking" is growing weaker from a strange malady which baffled his doctors.

His body wasted away to twenty pounds and his hair turned snow white. Emmie talked on and on, just as he has since entering a hospital on November 18 with what first was believed to be meningitis.

Physicians said that they were not sure of his ailment. They called in a nerve specialist.

The boy had a slight stroke two weeks before which affected his face. One eye remains open; one side of his mouth is drawn.

He sleeps four or five hours at night. He is alternately rational and delirious. His fever comes and goes.

Throughout his walking hours Emmie talks—of home, childish desires and his mother, Mrs. May Wilson, herself seriously ill at her home.

Always he seems to be afraid to be alone, especially at night. Busy nurses passing his room dab a handkerchief to their eyes as they hear his plea:

"Come on in; Please come on in!"

CALF 'VACCINATES' A RANCHER

While immunizing several calves against hemmorhagic septicemia, a malady affecting cattle, Frank Phettiplace of Alliance (Nebraska) pricked one with a hypodermic needle. The animal lunged and the syringe was plunged into the rancher's face. The vaccination "took", and for a few days he was "a pretty sick man".

YOU SHOULD LIVE TO BE 150

But You Begin To Grow Old At 20

Man's normal span of life should be 150 years.

This conclusion has been reached, after years of research, by Professor Lazarev, chief of the Soviet Union's Biological Institute, says a report from Leningrad.

The only reason the present generation is unable to attain the ripe old age of 150, the professor contends, is that the secret of over-coming the general "break-up" process in the human constitution has not yet been discovered.

Man is in his prime at twenty, the professor believes, after which the "break-up" process slowly but inexorably sets in.

"WEAK HEART" BEATS FOR 93 YEARS

Mr. Elliot A. Fenton, of Jamestown, New York, who was rejected for service in the Civil War of 1861 because the doctors said he had a weak heart, has just died there at the age of ninety-three.

NEW DRUG TO SAVE MOTHERS

Credit for a big decrease in deaths from infection after childbirth is offered by the "Lancet" to the drug Prontosil, which was introduced from Germany.

There is now reason to believe, the Medical Correspondent writes, that this and similar drugs can actually destroy the streptococcus germ as it circulates in the blood.

There was not a death among 26 sufferers lately admitted to the isolation block of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, and the death rate there has fallen from about 25 per cent. last year to 3½ per cent. for January-August, 1936.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HUMAN STOMACH

It Is The "Organ Of Social Adjustment", Says American Professor

"The stomach may well be characterized as the organ of social adjustment," remarks Professor T. Wingate Todd of Western Reserve University in The Scientific Monthly. "In it are reflected the social blights or blessings of our time." Thereupon he proceeds to explain the reason for this seemingly odd interpretation of what happens to the food we eat.

'NATURAL HISTORY OF STOMACH

Twelve years ago Dr. Todd and Miss Kuenzel started to investigate "the natural history of the stomach, hoping eventually to draw up some schedule of its habits in work and play, its moods and eccentricities." Most physicians are called upon to study onl the discorded stomach. Dr. Todd was concerned with the healthy organ. All told, more than 800 students placed their digestive mechanism at his disposal, as it were, to be watched with the aid of X-rays. He found that stomachs examined in September were large and sulky; in February small and active. Yet the same amount of food was consumed. So it was in the following year when a new squad of freshmen presented themselves.

THEY CHEER UP

Why did stomachs cheer up in this way, grow smaller and become more active? Fright—more temperately "disquiet" in the report—was the cause. The subjects did not know what was happening to them. Lurid suggestions from past victims added to their apprehension.

Next came a study of the actual mechanism that interfered with digestion. Though only four ounces of fluid were given to a on a demonstrably empty stomach, yet in five minutes several times as much was noticeable. It turned out that gastric juice varies in volume with the food swallowed.

IN UNEASY STOMACHS

A mathematically inclined student calculated the amount of juice secreted and found that the increase held good only for uneasy stomachs. Dr. Todd decided that "something must have occurred to bank up the juice." It turned out that the pylorus or outlet of the stomach closes in uneasy stomacns and remains closed long after food is swallowed. In the stomachs of students familiar with the purpose of the investigation food passed through in two minutes. The mystery was solved.

It follows that mental strees of any kind, incipient illness, hurry, physical fatigue, anxiety, close the pylorus. When that happens undigested food banks up. Hence the sensation of heaviness, distention acid risings. Specific foods act as triggers to bring about closure. Bicarbonate of soda, that stand-by of sufferers from indigestions, tricks and pylorus into opening Belloadna, amyl nitrate and other sedatives have similar effects. So has a good sneezing fit. Pepper is good too.

Dr. Todd confesses that he has still a good deal to learn about this strange behaviour of the pylorus. It is not only worry, fear and fatigue that close the pylorus but certain foods. Some of us can't drink milk without disturbing the digestion, or eat an egg or a piece of lobster. Why should this be so? The pylorus closes for some reason still to be established.

A SMILING SHEAF OF LETTERS

(Continued from page 50)

fast for him—bad luck to the beast. But poor soul! he will never eat nor drink any more, and now, Lady, you havn't a living relation in the wide-world except myself and your two cousins killed in the last War.

"But I can't dwell upon this mournful subject, but will seal the letter with black sealing wax and put on your uncle's coat of arms. So I beg you not to break the seal when you open the letter until two or three days after you receive it—by that time you will be better prepared for the mournful tidings.

"Your old sweetheart, Mary, sends her love to you, unbeknownest to me. When the bearer of this arrives in Hamilton, ask for this letter, and if he does not know which one it is tell him, it's the one that speaks of your uncle's death and sealed in black. From your loving aunt, Judy O'Halligan."

The Standing Account

The following correspondence is said to have taken place between a New Heaven Merchant and one of his artful customers.

"Sir,

"Your account has been standing for two years. I must have it settled immediately."

To this pat came the following reply:

"Sir,

"Things usually do settle by standing. I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been standing too long, suppose you let it run a little.

Yours, etc., etc."

A Letter In Chinese English

In the course of an article on the writing of English by Chinese, a Shanghai Weekly quotes the following letter from a Chinese College graduate appyling for a position.

"Dear Sirs,

"I am Wang. It is for my personal benefit that I write to ask for a position in your honourable firm.

"I have a flexible brain that will adopt itself to your business and in consequence bring good efforts to your honourable selves. My education was impressed upon me in the Peking University in which place I graduated number one. I can drive a typewriter with a good noise and my English is great. My reference are of the good, and should you hope to see me, they will be read by you with great pleasure.

"My last job left me of itself for the good reason that the large man was dead. It was on no account a fault of mine.

"So honourable Sirs, what about it? If I can be of use to you, I will arrive on some date that you should guess.

S. L. WANG."

Mr. Wang seems to have been 'graduated' from Peking University in 'Millimeters' English instead of 'inches'.

A Father To His Son

"My dear Son,

"I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Also some socks that your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge", and for fear you may not use it wisely, I have kept back half, and only sent you fire. You" mother and I are well, except that your sister has got measles which we think would spread among other girls, if Tom had not had them before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honour to my teachings, if not, then you are an ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents."

A Dunning Letter

The art of dunning is not reckoned among the fine or polite arts. Indeed, there are no rules on the subject, as each case must be tried by itself, the success of various expedients being very much 'as you light on chaps.' At time lucky accident brings the money out of a slow debtor after the manner following:

A city merchant, nervous and irritable, received a letter from a customer in the country for more time. Turning to one of his waiting clerks, he says:

"Write to this man immediately." "Yes, Sir, What shall I say?" The merchant was pacing the office and repeated the order:

"Write to him at once." "Certainly, Sir, What do you wish me to say?"

The merchant was impatient and broke out:

"Something or nothing, and that very quick."

The bright clerk waited for no further orders, but consulting his own judgment, wrote and despatched the letter. By the return of mail came a letter from the delinquent customer enclosing the money in full account. The merchant's eye glistened, when he opened it and hastening to his desk, he said to the clerk what sort of a letter did you write to this man? Here is the money in full."

"I wrote first what you told me. The letter is copied in the book." The letter book was consulted and there it stood, short, sweet, and right to the point.

"Dear Sir,

"Something or nothing and that very quick.

Yours etc."

And this letter brought the money, when a more elaborate dun would have failed the happy effect.

A Letter Written In Portmanteau Words

"Most worthy of your estimation after long consideration and much meditation, I have strong inclination to become your relation.

"As to my education and my qualification, it is no exaggeration that I have passed matriculation examination, the botheration of my situation. Such oblation is worthy of your consideration, for the joy and exultation of our joint dissimulation.

"Thanking you in anticipation, I am,

Yours to the end."

A Specimen

A Babu wrote to an Indian Civil Servant:—

"Besides, Most Honourable Sir, I beg to state I am a very comfortable circumstances, being the sole means of support of my fond brothers, three adult and four adulteresses. The latter are the bane of my own wives as well as their issues, in which by God's mistortune the feminine gender predominates."

Vengeance Belongeth Unto God

The Lady Superintendent of a hospital for women in an Indian State once received the following communication:

"My wife has returned from the Hospital cured? Provided males are allowed at your bungalow, I would like to do you the honour of presenting myself there this afternoon, but I will try to repay you. Vengeance belongeth unto God!"

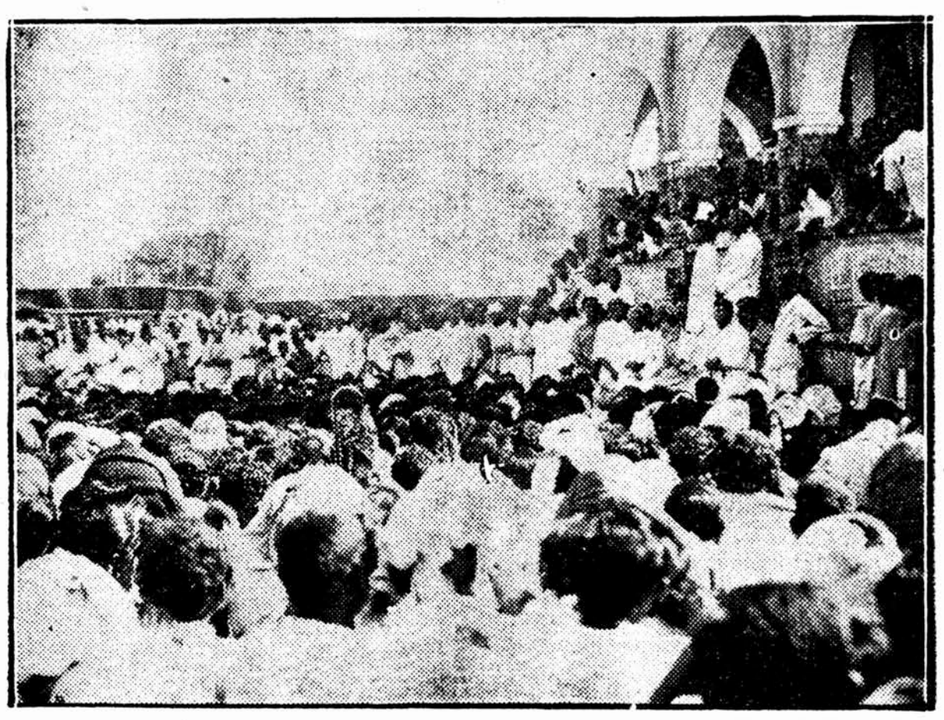
Needless to say the lady Superintendent was scared beyond her wits as to the intention of the writer. Did he want to thank her for curing her or did he want to wreck vengeance upon her for spoiling his only chance to have a new wife!

Matrimony ...

A Scintiago Maiden

An applicant for a clerkship wrote to a British firm in Chile:

"I wish most strangely much for a position with a fellow what pay good salary, as I wish matrimony with beautiful Scintiago maiden, and the firm for whom I work not pay good salary, so I cannot have matrimony with no beautiful maiden and she weep strong and hearty. So help me with a job."



Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, addressing the B. N. R. strikers outside the Town Hall at Vizagapatam on the 28th December.

PORTRAITS AND SNAPSHOTS

(Continued From Page 18)

they be included in the list of socially useful professions.

Art On Potter's Clay

What our artists have further to tell us is how they propose to bring Art to the masses. They cannot deny that hitherto all forms of art have been the exclusive monopoly of the rich. The finest paintings, the most exquisite sculpture, the best music, they have all been ornaments of the great one's palace, not the poor man's cottage. In the new world that we are striving to create, what is the social value of Art? Plaything of the rich or a helpmate of the people?

There was a philosopher-artist in ancient Greece who knew the importance of bringing Art to the poor man's door better than many of our so-called realists realize. He turned a potter and painted his pictures on the earthen-ware pots and jars sold in the village for a paltry price. Have we a modern substitute for his crude but eminently logical device?

Is This The End Of Art?

Talking about Art and works of Art I am reminded of what I saw in a palace in a small Indian State in northern India. The people of this State are perhaps the poorest in India, earning, a mere pittance from a primitive form of agriculture. Taxes, as is usual, are high and the budget of His Highness reaches astronomical figures. This prince who rules over a petty kingdom less in area than a small district but spends on himself not less than the Privy Purse of the King of Britain, has half a dozen palaces. In one of them none of his family have set foot since the days of the present ruler's grandfather. There were inches of dust on everything when I contrived to get in it for a look round.

There were about hundred rooms in the palace. Every room had four walls. On every wall were dozens of the finest paintings by world's greatest artists. In some rooms the walls were invisible by a surfeit of works of Art. Italian renaissance painters, French masters, English and German artists, they were all represented. Indian frescoes and fine murals, Mughal miniatures, Japanese water colours, Chinese paintings on silk, rare old illuminated manuscripts, exquisite carpets, priceless inlaid ivory, beautiful wood-carvings, jewelled ebony cabinets, costly draperies, mirrors with diamond-studded frames, gold and silver chairs, old French and Victorian furniture, . . . it was an amazing spectacle. Art had become nauseating by its sheer abundance. There were far more and rarer works of Art in that palace than the Prince of Wales Museum and the J. J. School of Art combined. And for over fifty years except for a few care-takers of the Palace no one had even looked at them.

One need not stress the obvious moral. But well might one ask: Is this the end of Art?

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

"SCAVENGER" CELLS OF HUMAN BODY

Motion Pictures Yield New Data On "Macrophages"

New discoveries concerning the workings of the "Scavenger" cells of the human body which are highly important to life were announced recently by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In preparation for the annual exhibition of its scientific achievements, the institution said that scientists of its department of embryology at Baltimore had made the first motion pictures of the activities of the Macrophage cells of the body. These cells convert complex chemical substances into simpler ones, which go into the blood stream to maintain life.

THE EAT DEAD

Dr. Warren H. Lewis said that the macrophages also eat dead cells and bacteria and are the mechanism by which black and blue spots, black eyes and other injured and infected areas of the body are cleaned up and restored to normal.

It is also suspected, he added, that these cells provide an important link in the chain of chemical reactions by which the body develops immunity to such diseases as typhoid fever and smallpox.

Macrophages are present by the thousands in the body and if gathered in one clump would make 'an organ of considerable sizs,' Dr. Lewis declared. As seen in the motion pictures, they continually send out arm-like appendages, engulf bits of matter and completely digest them.

The machrophages, according to Dr. Lewis, may act as intermediary chemical factories to enable the body to utilize the powerful hormones secreted by the thyroid, pituitary and other glands.

The study of the microphages, Dr. Lewis suggested, may shed light on the cancer problem, since certain type of malignant tumor cells show activities of ingestion and digestion very similar to those of the normal cells.

MAN—HORSE ON END

His Structure Is Basic, Modified To Give Him A Mind

That all forms of energy on earth, life itself, are derived from the sun is now an axiom from the science. Living organisms vary from a simple bit of protoplasm to man. Vegetation thrives on energy from the sun's light and heat. Animals eat Vegetation, even fight for it, and this to keep body and soul together. So they, too, become transformers of solar energy. Moreover, strong animals kill and eat the weak. Thus considered, the struggle for existence and the Darwinian adaptation of an animal to its environment is a struggle for the energy that ripples through the ether to us from a sun which is 93,000,000 miles away.

Professor W. K. Gregory of Columbia and the American Museum of Natural History finds the key to adaptation and the structure of living organisms in this struggle for energy. The lower the organism the more directly dependent it is on the sun.

Man Who Invented Autogyro

Fatal Crash Ends Adventurous Career

Crash of an air liner last month ended the career of Signor Cierva, autogyro inventor, just as another disaster began it. In 1920 he built a big three-engined aeroplane of new design. Turning in the air it lost flying speed and dived to earth. Cierva saw the weakness of the ordinary 'plane: that at slow speed the wings lose their lifting power. This turned his thoughts towards a 'plane with windmill blades, and the autogyro was born.

But since 1925, when the first practical model was built, great changes have taken place, and a few months ago he triumphed with a machine that leapt straight off the ground. An aeroplane that needed no take-off run, could hover indefinitely, and come to earth with no landing run—that was his goal, and he reached it.

PERSONAL TRY-OUT.

One rule governed his life after the crash of his big aeroplanes, that he should always be the first man to fly his new machines as they appeared. None of them crashed, because as soon as a machine began to drop, the blades speeded up their revolutions and increased their 'lift'. Even autogyros with broken blades have been brought to earth safely. Many people noticed that when bad weather conditions prevailed at air displays this summer the autogyro was the only machine able to fly safely, and seemed to be unaffected by bumpy air conditions.

And now another aerial dream is coming true—the flying motor-car. Like a long saloon car with rotors on the roof, it has three wheels underneath, and the engine is so arranged that it can be slipped into gear either to drive the propeller or the back wheel. Flying speed is 120 miles an hour; motoring speed about thirty.

MILKY WAY NOT SO BIG AS ONCE IMAGINED

Why is the setting sun red? Because dust absorbs much of its light and lets only the red rays through. Professor Joel Stebbins and Albert E. Whitford have applied this fact to seventy-five stars in the Milky Way with results they have presented before the National Academy of Sciences, says the "New York Times".

Reddening was observed. Evidently there is dust between us and the Milky Way. It cuts down the brilliancy of the seventy-five stars about half. This is of importance because when stars are further away than 300 light-years their distance must be estimated from their brightness. Stebbins's and Whitford's stars are 2,000 light-years away, which means that they are still pretty bright. But near the center of the Milky Way, 30,000 light-stars distant, dust blots the stars out completely.

All this means that the Milky Way is not nearly so big as the astronomers once thought. Its supposed diameter of 200,000 light-years is cut down by Professor Stebbins and Whitford to 100,000.

"So her husband is a high tenor?"

"Yes, but, believe me, she knows how to call him down."

STARS ARE POTENTIAL MAGNIFYING GLASSES

Einstein's Sensational New Theory Reveals Strange Phenomenon

Professor Albert Einstein recently gave the world another mathematical discovery, a celestial wonder new to astronomy, showing that the space near a star is a magnifying glass.

It means that one star can, with improved astronomical instruments, be a magnifying glass, or telescope for better seeing of another more, distant star. The reason, he explains, is the bending of light rays when they pass near the sun of any other massive star

The rays, he finds, collect in this space as they would in a lense. Then at certain distant points the rays so collected are focussed, like the focus of a spy glass, opera glass or telescope.

STARS LINED UP

Human eyes, at the right point in space, would see this star-focussed image. There are stars suitably lined up, one for behind the other, to be seen in this manner from earth. But Professor Einstein points out that present optical equipments and present resolving power of telescopes is not sufficient to make these space images visible.

He announces the "lens" effect, in Science, official journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Some time ago," he writes, "R. W. Mandl paid me a visit and asked me to publish the results of a little calculation, which I had made at his request. This note complies with his wish."

(Mandl was not further identified.)

The star magnifying glasses go back to the world-famous eclipse of the sun in 1919 which was the first verification of Einstein's general theory of relativity.

Stars whose light passed close to the sun during eclipse were photographed. Six months later, when again in the same position, but with the sun no longer near them, they were rephotographed on the same plates.

The star rays did not fall on the same places in the photographic plates, showing that the rays had been deflected inward toward the sun when they passed close to it during the eclipse.

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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Paucity Of Poets

By N. J.

A few weeks ago a laconic announcement appeared in the press to the effect that there would be no award of the King's Poetry Gold Medal for the year 1935. The special committee appointed for the purpose (needless to add, it consisted of three eminent poets), has decided that no work submitted before them reached the requisite high standard, and so not only did they recommend that no gold medal should be awarded, but also that the silver medal should be abolished altogether!

This news paragraph may not have caused any particular reaction in the public mind—unless it be one of silent relief! But to the far-flung fraternity of poets it must have come as a veritable shock. It must have caused to each one of them the most profound pain, and even personal humiliation. That not one of them should be deemed of merit sufficient to deserve the award is a shame, a disgrace to the whole race of poets in the British Empire. It is not merely a blot on, but a thorough blackening of the poetic escutcheon.

Cold Reception

Before proceeding further let me state here that the award was instituted only three years ago in order to give an impetus not only to poets but also indirectly to publishers. Poetry will be written not because of, but inspite of, the poets concerned—this is at any rate what they fondly believe! The muse after all will hallow the lips of whom she pleases and when she pleases—why, it did (or so I then thought!) even mine, when I was developing my first calf-love! This is, of course, more years ago than I care to remember, and now this business of writing for a living seems to have finally dried the poetic fountain in my heart, or wherever it is supposed to spring up. But I am digressing. What I was saying is that the institution of the gold medal was expected not only to give a fillip to versifiers, but also an incentive to publishers to publish some of the poetic effusions. "Collections" or "Selections" of poems have notoriously a bad market—except when they are appointed as text-books for the matriculation examinations of the Indian Universities. It is thus a time-honoured tradition among publishers—prosaic creatures!—to give the coldest of cold receptions to the poets crossing their thresholds. Milton, as every school-boy knows, received the magnificent sum of £ Ten for his immortal epic. And the successors of Milton have not been more fortunate than the Master.

Particulars Wanted

The hope, one regrets to note, has been already belied. While, according to the "Publishers' Circular" the number of new books on drama and poetry published in the year 1930 reached the total of 796, the figure for 1935 was only 697. And now the non-award of the medal for that year, even though it may not shame the poets into silence, will certainly have unfavourable reactions upon the publishers. The latter are after all practical business men, and one cannot blame them if they now decide to leave the poetic ebullitions well alone.

Leaving thus both the public and the publishers out of the picture, the issue remains only with the poets. They will naturally like to know further particulars in the matter, which have so far been withheld from them. who, for example, were the judges? Yes, this is a serious question, for what guarantee is there that they were not themself actuated by professional jealousy in deciding that no competitor was fit for the award? Who again, were the competitors and how many of them? On the occasion of the previous award, it was revealed that the entries ran nearly into four figures, and that the largest number of them came from—India! (The only comment I am capable of making upon this is, God save India!)

Thrilling Themes

This paucity of poets, or to be more correct, of poets deserving the King's Medal, being an established fact, one naturally asks why it should be so. Is the world really becoming progressively practical and unmistakably prosaic? Is there nothing in the modern civilization to stir the poetic breast into raptures of song?—or at least into dirges of sorrow? There is, indeed, material enough for a dozen first-class tragedies awaiting our poets —the annihilation of Abyssinia, the Fascist massacres in Spain, even the abdication of King Edward. Here are the most thrilling themes in the history of humanity, but where are the poets? Where are our modern Aeschyloses and Sophocleses? Even Mr. Baldwin, who loves his pipe and pigs more than poesy, was moved the other day to deplore this "state of scarcity" in the domain of the poetic Muse. In an address at Cambridge he referred to this fact and appealed to the Empire Universities "to produce more poets to inspire the world with a new sense of unity and a sense of freedom."

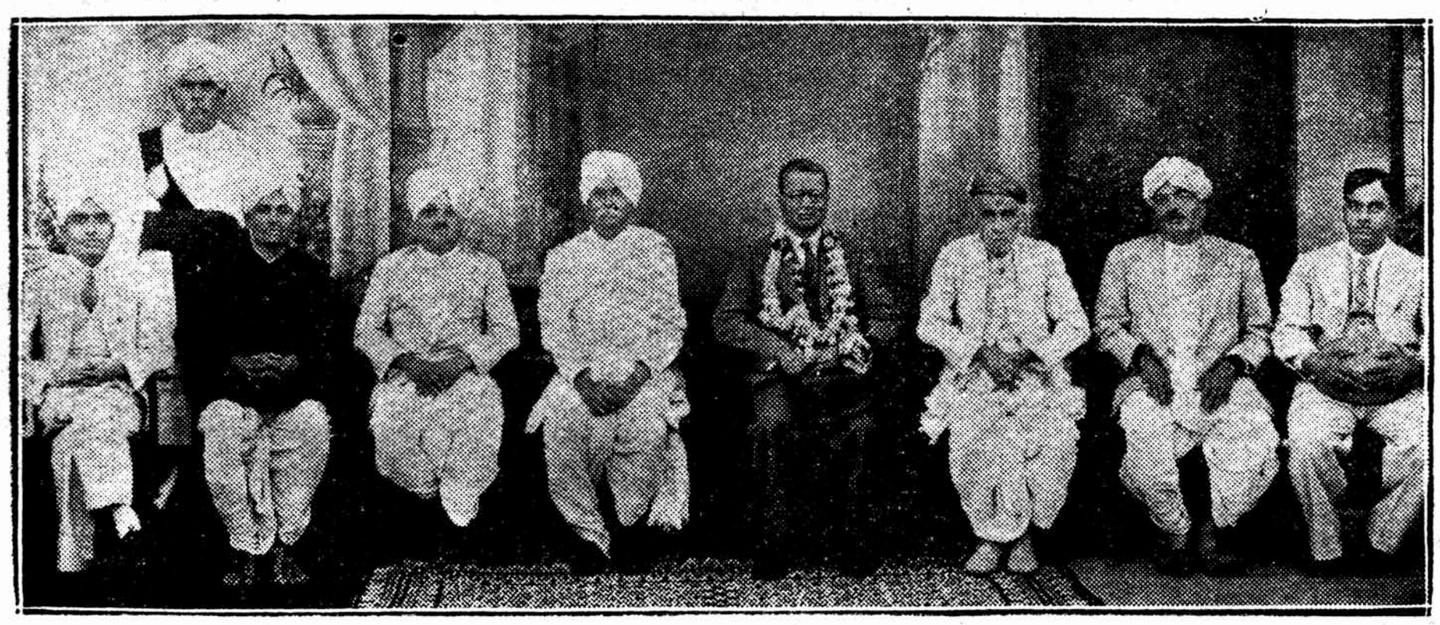
Muse And Mars

This dearth of great poets may, of course, be directly traced to the Great War when the flower of Europe's youth met an untimely end. Rupert Brooke was only one if the most promising, of those whose career was cut short on the battlefield of Flanders. This leads one to the singular fact that though it is nearly a score of years since the war ended, not one poem of outstanding merit has been produced so far to commemorate it. There have naturally been written any number of poems on this subject, but none that will reveal to later generation the cataclysmic nature of the titanic struggle of 1914-18, none for example like T. Campbell's "Hohenlinden" or C. Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore." The notion is widely held that war serves as a great inspiration to poets. The Muse is generally supposed to be the handmaid of Mars. But though they are any number of great poems describing and even idealising ancient, wars, it cannot be gainsaid that the greatest war in history yet awaits to be immortalised in poetry.

Q's Views

It may be that the reason of this surprising omission is that the victors had suffered as much as the vanquished and that consequently there was little joy of victory left for them to burst into song. The fact remains, however, that even after so many years the war remains "unsung", in a manner of speaking, and thus it certainly shakes the popular belief of bards revelling in battles. Perhaps the truer view is the one submitted by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch "Q" observes:

There are conspicuous instances of great wars preceding or accompanying wide outbursts of literary genius, but the relation between the two is not that of cause and effect; rather they have both sprung from the same stirring of the national character which, like a soil new fertilised throws up a quick and vigorous crop of various kinds. If war and literature chance to be two of these simultaneous growths, war will, in all likelihood, be found to choke and overshadow literature, rather than to feed and support it.



What is described as an "A" class school "A schools are classified as co-operative societies are done", by the Collector of Bijapur, the New English School, started by the Vidya Prasarak Mandal, of Bagalkot, is the outcome of the efforts of the experienced teachers, who were bent on carrying on their educational activities, in spite of the closing of the A. V. School by the Bagalkot Municipality in May last. The school to-day has on its rolls 240 students including 19 girls, and conducts extra-curricular activities like sports, library, magazine, debating union and a brotherhood of students, mostly managed by the students themselves.

Photo shows members of the Managing Committee, with Mr. D. R. Patwardhan, leading local pleader, (3rd from right) president of the Mandal, on the occasion of the visit of the Commissioner, S.D., (centre) to the institution. The Headmaster of the School, Mr. Savanur, is seen seated 2nd from left.

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ASTHMA

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STRUCK OFF!

What Happens When A Doctor Is Sentenced To Oblivion

By Victor Burnett In "Sunday Express"

Four doctors—a woman and three men—were doomed to professional death last week.. Their judge was the General Medical Council. Their offence, "Infamous conduct in a professional respect."

"What is this General Medical Council? What powers has it? Who pormed it?"

The G. M. C. came into existence in 1858. It was formed to regulate the qualifications of medical practitioners and to exercise disciplinary control. Its charter and the Medical Acts of that year give it these powers.

It meets twice a year at its premises at 44, Hallam-street, London—near Harley-street and Wimpole-street, centre of the medical profession.

Falling In Love With Patient

There are twenty-seven members chosen by universities, medical colleges, practitioners and the Crown. Its president is Sir [illegible]rman Walker, grey-haired, grave-faced, skin disease specialist. He is sixty-nine years old. The average age of the council is between sixty and seventy.

"Every year, in May and in November, you will read newspaper accounts of doctors and dentists who have been accused before the G.M.C.—and who have lost for ever the right to practise mediene again."

For this disciplinarp function of the G.M.C. is the one that receives most publicity. Its other work—such as deciding exactly what medical students should learn before they can become doctors—is more in the background.

What must a doctor do to fall foul of the council? The answer is—anything that infringes the law of the land, plus the greatest offence a doctor can commit—falling in love with and committing misconduct with a patient or a patient's wife.

A doctor must not advertise. His name can be erased from the register by the G.M.C. for the simple act of putting his name to a newspaper article. He must not canvass for patients. He must not blacken another doctor's good name.

The council has only one sentence to pass for any of these offences— the penalty of erasing the delinquent's name from the register. There is no appeal. There is no higher court.

In some cases the sentence is not irrevocable. The name can be replaced on the register after a period of time at the discretion of the council. This applies mainly to the milder cases, such as advertising or patient canvassing.

But if a doctor performs an illegal operation or commits misconduct with a patient the name is removed for ever.

This power extends all over the world. No matter where the doctor may be, if he is a British doctor, licensed under British law, the G.M.C. can sentence him in his absence.

Even if the doctor is ia foreigner, with British degrees he comes under the jurisdiction of the council. If he has foreign degrees, but practises in Britain or the Empire, and infringes the code, he can be forbidden to practise.

The General Medical Council has at its disposal the greatest detective agency in the world—Scotland-yard. Any legal offence a doctor commits—be it ever so small—is automatically reported to the council by the police.

Summoned To Appear

Suppose a doctor lets his dog wander without a collar, and is prosecuted by the police for this, then the council is automatically informed.

Suppose you were a doctor accused before the G.M.C. This is what would happen. You would be summoned to appear before the council at either the May or November meeting. You would go to 44, Hallam-street, and wait.

At the appointed time your name would be called. You would enter a room rather like a court room. Sitting around it, in long rows are the members. At another table are the solicitors and counsel—an accused man is allowed legal advice.

Before the president's chair is a raised dais, with a chair on it. This is where you, the accused will sit.

The offence you were supposed to have committed is read out to you. Then the arguments are heard in the same way as they are in a law court—the speeches for the prosecution and defence. You can speak on your own behalf if your solicitor advises it

At length when all is heard, the grey-haired president orders the court to be cleared. The public are sent outside. You are taken away. Only the members of the council remain. These members are judge and jury in one. They deliberate on the evidence they have heard. A bell is rung. Then they send for you.

Once again you take the chair on the dais. Once again you face the president. He rustles his papers, coughs, looks at you. Then in a low, grave voice, he speaks.

"Doctor—is found guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect. His name will therefore be erased from the register."

The death sentence. Professional death for you. You make your way from the room, stumble out into the street. Whatever your age, whoever you are, you must start a new career.

That erasure from the register means that you can never again give a valid certificate of death or illness, prescribe dangerous drugs, or practise under the National Health Insurance Acts. In other words, everything that makes your legal livelihood possible has been taken away from you.

Suppose you defy that ban. Suppose you go on practising and one of your patients dies. You will probably be arrested for manslaughter. You cannot obtain the essential drugs for proper treatment. It's hopeless. You can't go on.

The council has an alternative. It can tell you that it has decided to consider your sentence, that you must return at the next meeting.

But say doctors, that time of waiting and suspense can ruin a man. Usually his patients hear of it. His practice dwindles, is probably dead by the time he hears the decision. It is almost as bad as complete ruin.

That grim room in Hallam-street has seen many tragedies.

Before the war a young doctor and a girl were very much in love. They were to be married. Then, for some reason, the engagement was broken. The young doctor went away, tried to shut the thoughts of the girl out of his heart. He couldn't, though. Through the years she was the one woman.

After the war he bought a practice in a little country town. He was the only doctor. Gradually he met his neighbours and patients—in this case one and the same thing. One day he was called to a house to attend a man's wife and two children.

"He tried to conceal his surprise as he entered the room. The woman was the girl he loved. He became the family doctor. Neither he nor the girl ever mentioned the days gone by.

A Girl's Confession

At last he could stand it no longer. He sold his practice and left the district. As soon as he left, the girl went to see him. She confessed that through the years he had been the only man in her heart. A divorce followed. They were married.

But the Divorce Court brought his name before the G.M.C. He was accused, and brought to trial. For hours the council deliberated. Then they decided. The doctor was brought back. The president read the decision—"that as he was not practising or in attendance upon the family at the time, his name would not be erased from the register."

Then there was the case of Dr. A. B. He was married and kept a nursing home. One day a girl young and beautiful, was brought in. She and the doctor fell in love.

When the girl left the nursing home Dr. A. B. went to see her. They stayed together. Then they parted. A few months later the girl died. But Mrs. A. B. had informed the council of what had happened. Dr. A. B. was brought to trial. In his defence his council spoke of the doctor's moment of happiness with a woman now dead"

"The pleas were in vain. The doctor was struck off.

Brilliant, But In Difficulties

Or the case of Dr. William Howard Jones. He was a brilliant anaesthetist. He was in financial difficulties. And he worried because his name had become associated with that of a new anaesthetic. He feared the G. M. C. would erase his name for advertising.

Dr. William Howard Jones was found in his room—gassed.

The thought of 44, Hallam-street had killed him.

A few months ago an old man walked down the steps of the G.M.C headquarters. His lips trembled. He fell into the arms of his daugter and wept. Passers-by looked on in amazement.

He was a doctor who had just been struck off. Now, old and ill, he had to make a new living. At his trial respected people from his neighbourhood had pleaded for him. He had signed life assurance medical reports without examining the people. He was almost mad with worry, they pleaded.

His wife, who meant everything to him, had died. He had had a nervous breakdown.....but they pleaded in vain.

And so they go on. Brilliant, famous names hit the headlines and fade away. Little men you never heard of wander out and face ruin.

As a rule, at least two doctors are struck off at every meeting.

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ENDLESS VARIETY OF INDIA'S COLOURFUL DRESSES

Almost With Certainty You Can Tell A Man's Caste, Creed Or Province From His Head-Dress Alone

To many English people, even to those who have spent a lifetime in the country, all Indians look exactly alike. Yet they differ in colour, in features and, particularly, in dress, far more than do the natives of different European countries, writes Sir R. S. Sarma in "Indian State Railways Magazine."

In colouring, the Indian varies from the white, with rosetinted cheeks, of certain races of northern Europe; the Kashmiri and the Pathan, particularly their womenfolk, being notable in this respect; to the complete black of certain aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpur.

In dress there is almost endless variety and it is possible for the man of an observant turn of mind to say at once from what part of the country an Indian hails, simply by looking at his clothes; in many cases, at his head-dress only.

In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic who regards dress as a luxury wears nothing else, and he would dispense with even that if the police allowed him to.

The Mohammandan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women who, at one time, wore a few leaves, before and behind, and were totally innocent of clothing, now wear a shirt and trousers, the shirt hanging loose outside the nether garments. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from a string round the waist in front, may daily be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities as well as in the homes of the rich.

The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu's dress brings the loin cloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India they are taken up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder or round both the shoulders, like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat and a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress he wears a long robe reaching at least down to the calves. The sleeves may be wide or narrow and are sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow.

Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons and the fashion is still not obsolete. The Mohammadan prefers to button his coat on the left; the Hindu, to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat and serves as a belt, in which money or a weapon may be carried.

HEAD-DRESS

But the greatest variety is shewn in the headdress. For instance, more than seventy shapes of hat, caps and turbans may be seen in the city of Bombay alone. In the Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal, Madras and other provinces numerous other varieties prevail. Cones and pyramids; domes and truncated pyramids; high and low, with sides at different angles; folded brims; projecting brims; long strips of cloth wound round the cap in all possible ways, ingeniously culminating, perhaps, in the "Parrot's Beak" of the Maharatta turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that the trained eye can at once tell from the head covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, a Mohammadan or a Parsee and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar; from Peshawar or Madras.

Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he wll not cover his legs but suspend only a coloured piece of cloth from his waist in front. The Pathan of the cold North-West Frontier affects loose, baggy trousers, a tall headdress befitting his stature, and covers his ears with its folds in order to keep out the cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads at all.

This is but the fringe of the subject. A mighty volume would be needed fully to cover it.

Santali Women from Ranchi
(Courtesy: Sir R. S. Sarma and "Indian State Railways Magazine")

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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World's News From Across The Seas

LETTERS OF "UNCLE ARTHUR"

(From Our London Correspondent)

Letters written by "Uncle Arthur" showed him a genial spirit when he put pen to paper. All letters written by him are now being sought by Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, who is preparing the biography of the late Arthur Henderson.

Mrs. Hamilton has written lives of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and Miss Mary McArthur, and one of the best novels of life in the House of Commons.

* * * *

SMOKE

Mrs. Edatha Kemp celebrated her 100th birthday at Mexico, Missouri, by going modern. A pipe smoker for many years, she tried a cigarette for the first time. She seemed to enjoy it.

* * * *

HICK

In America they call a farmer a hick or a hayseed. But the traditional picture of the simple, gnarled, bewhiskered son of the soil will have to yield to something donnish and academic if science continues to influence the products of the farm at its present speed.

Here are two developments just heard broadcast from Schenectady. A new use has been found for the photo-electric cell. Embodied in an automatic machine, it is being extensively adopted for scrutinising eggs, to determine whether they are fresh and in good condition. Fruit trees are freed from pests by chemical spraying, but a drawback has been that the fruit is often spoilt by the chemical deposit. It has now been found possible to rid the fruit of chemical by washing it in a weak solution of hydrochloric acid.

* * * *

STONES

Americans collect many strange things, but Rollins College, Florida, is probably unique in treasuring a collection of paving stones.

The stones are taken from highways or pavements in various historic places all over the world, and laid in a Path of Fame in the college campus. Four new recruits for the Path of Fame have just arrived—blocks of marble from Athens. They are "billed" as "taken from ground trod by Pericles, Plato, Demosthenes and St. Paul." The ascription is somewhat speculative, as the face of Athens changed considerably between the time of Pericles and St. Paul's visit—an interval of more than 450 years—but no doubt the eye of faith will be able to discern the footprints.

* * * *

TREATY

In less than a fortnight the Washington Treaty will expire and short of last-minute miracle Japan will be free to fortify whatever bases she chooses in the Pacific.

Two months ago the British Government submitted suggestions to both Washington and Tokyo for, at any rate, the partial retention of the clause relating to Pacific fortifications. An interim expression of opinion—not very favourable—was received from Washington. There has been an ominous silence from Japan. There is a justifiable suspicion that Japan has already begun new works of fortification on Formosa, which was specifically included in the Treaty, and also in the mandates group of islands, contrary to the terms of the mandate. She is known to regard the bases at Singapore and Hawaii as potential menaces to her security, and Admiral Nagano, the present Minister of Marine, has given expression to these views. The likelihood is that Formosa will be Japan's reply to Singapore. It is true that in embarking on a programme of intensified fortification Japan may be restrained by the knowledge that Britain and the United States can spend more money than she can. It is equally true that with the lapse of the Treaty a new era will begin in the naval history of the Pacific.

* * * *

BANNED

It is learnt that by an order of the Minister of Propaganda, the German authorities have banned the German edition of Mr. J. B. Priestly's "They Walked in the City.' As this novel has been out since June and as the English edition has circulated freely in Germany, Mr. Priestley's publishers cannot understand this sudden change of attitude.

However, it is believed that one of Dr. Goebbels's henchmen has probably discovered that Mr. Priestly is a Socialist, that he spoke against Fascism at the I. L. P. Summer School in August, and that—greatest sin of all—he is president of the International Pen Club.

* * * *

SO THEY SAY!

There are people who still believe that reticence is a virtue.—Rev. W. C. Clark.

Europe has had few days of peace—if any—since Peace was officially declared.—Senor de Madariaga.

It is in the nature of Governments to have the instinct of self-preservation strongly developed.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

People who do not like the way the police investigate a charge against them call it "third degree."—Lord Justice Greer.

Every Englishman thinks he knows as much about foreign affairs as any Foreign Secretary and much about religion as any Archbishop of Canterbury.—Lord Halifax.

I envy musicians because they "doctor" thousands of people at one time when as a physician I can only attend to one patient.—Lord Horder.

I know more than one bungalow which has been called a cottage by its owners to protect their architectural reputation. — Mr. Charles Marriott.

RAJVAIDYA JIVRAM KALIDAS SHASTRI AND HIS WORK

A Great Ayurvedia Physician And Sanskrit Scholar

(From A Correspondent.)

Rajavaidya Jivram Kalidas Shastriji's name is one to conjure with in the world of Indian medicine. His career began at a time when the fortunes of this ancient science of Ayurvedic were at their lowest ebb. Born of poor Brahmin parents in 1886 in a corner of Jamnagar State in Kathiawar, he lost them when he was only eight and went to live with his uncle at Gondal, studying Sanskrit there and becoming a Shastri at the age of fifteen. His real trials began now bringing, however, a deliverance which sounds almost romantic. Oppressed by the dark outlook he went through strenuous penance for six months and the answering Grace came in the guise of his Guru, Shree Achyutanandji of the Himalayas, who taught him the sciences of Ayurveda and Rasa Vidya.

CAREER AS PHYSICIAN.

Now he started his career as a physician. It was none too easy sailing in the beginning, but he was already equipped for life with a resolute will and unshakeable confident in himself. It was the deplorable want of genuine Ayurvedic medicines that early demanded his attention. After some practical experience at Bombay he started a Rasashala at his village on a small scale. The business did not prosper there but again at a critical juncture his Guru came to his rescue, and at his behest the young manufacturer of indigenous drugs began his life-work at Gondal.

The Rasahala has prospered ever since. H. H. the Maharaja of Gondal honoured its founder, Jivram Kalidas Shastriji, with the title of Rajavaidya. The manufacture of scientific medicines went on apace under his direct supervision and packed in up-to-date fashion. They have been answering a much-felt need. With the renaissance of Ayurveda which is a necsssary part of our national renaissance, public confidence has been established in this ancient science of ours only by the adequate supply of pure scientific products.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

Another side of Rajavaidyaji's activities was the publication of authoritative works on Ayurveda and Rasayana Shastra. He published the translation of "Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya." Another learned work was the History of Ayurveda. Old authoritative treatises like "Rasakamadhenu," "Yoga Samuchchaya," "Rasendra Mangala" were also edited, some with the Sanskrit text as determined from ancient manuscripts, others with Rajavaidyaji's own translation and notes in addition. Another important work is the "Rasoddhara Tantra" in Gujarati, whose English edition has been taken on hand so as to make it available to a wider public. The "Parada" and "Ayurveda Rahasyarka" magazines, which have been instrumental in spreading our indigenous medical knowledge in an easily assimilable form, should not also be overlooked.

RARE MANUSCRIPTS.

Recent issues of the "Ayurveda Rahasyarka" contain, in the Oriental Manuscript Research section, instalments of his edition of Kalidasa's "Shakuntala" according to an old manuscript in his possession which gives much additional matter and numerous variants from the current text, accompanied by a Sanskrit commentary of his own. It appears that an English edition of this work has also been begun. Another result of his labour in the field of Sanskrit Research is the recently published edition of the "Bhagavada Gita" based on a manuscript dated Vikram Samvat 1236, with Rajavaidyaji's Gujarati translation and notes. Another edition of this great work with his two Sanskrit commentaries with English translation is in the press. A noteworthy feature is that the ancient MS. mentioned above is a remarkable recension with some additional stanzas and a number of "variae lectiones." Whereas the received text of the Gita contains but 700 stanzas, a well-known verse in the Mahabharata gives their number as 745. Although the full complement of the 45 missing stanzas has not yet been spotted out, Rajvaidyaji is still hot on the pursuit. The Oriental MSS. Library of the Rasashala contains 5000 MSS., many of which have still to be exploited.

PLAN FOR A HOSPITAL.

A fresh development under contemplation is an up-to-date Ayurvedic Hospital, run entirely on modern lines with Operation Theatre, some 60 to 70 beds for in-patients and facilities for training students in Ayurveda. For this purpose an appeal for Rs. 1,50,000 has been issued, as the resources of an individual or even an institution are limited and moreover the projected institution will serve the public in a more direct manner. Let us recall that this was the first institution to welcome Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi with a reception and address on their return from S. Africa.

It is pleasant to close with a note on the Charitable Department of the Rasashala, since it is charity which justifies and ennobles prosperity. This department is financed from the profits of the business of the Rasashala. More than two lacs has been spent in the free treatment of poor patients, and a greater amount in affording monetary help to the deserving. The free distribution of religious books and other literature published by the Rasashala is also putting a heavy burden on this department.

"ELDERS OF ISRAEL" TO BE ELECTED

A World-Wide Poll To Determine Greatest Living Jews

An international poll to determine who are the seventy greatest living Jews will be undertaken by the Ivrim, Chicago honour society for Jewish young men, according to Ben Aronin, sponsor for the society.

Cooperating in the work are the B'nai B'rth, the A. Z. A., Jewish Youth League, the Zionist Organization, Young Judea and other Jewish groups.

To obtain a list of leading Jews on which the poll is to be made, the Jewish Youth Leagues and students of Jewish Sunday or Hebrew schools in Chicago have compiled a list of 250 names of great Jews, which will be expanded later.

When this list is completed it will be distributed among Jewish organizations and in Jewish communities, so that a vote may be taken. Those who have severed themselves from Jewish life and interests will be excluded from the list.

"ELDERS OF ISRAEL."

It is expected that the poll will be completed in a year. The seventy men selected will be designated as the "Elders of Israel," and the society will attempt to perpetuate this honorary group with similar polls to select new members when those first selected die.

"The poll is a project of the Ivrim, which is composed of Jewish young men who have attained high scholastic standing," Mr. Aronin said. "It is a part of our work in the interests of Jewish culture."

A WORLD WAR PUZZLE

ARMISTICE DAY which occurs on November 11, brings to mind once more the events of the World War. To find the names of some of the countries involved in this colossal struggle that are concealed in this bee-cell puzzle, fill the cells with the letters of six-letter words, beginning with the cells marked with stars and proceeding clock-wise around the black centers. Here are the definitions of the six-letter words:

TOP ROW:

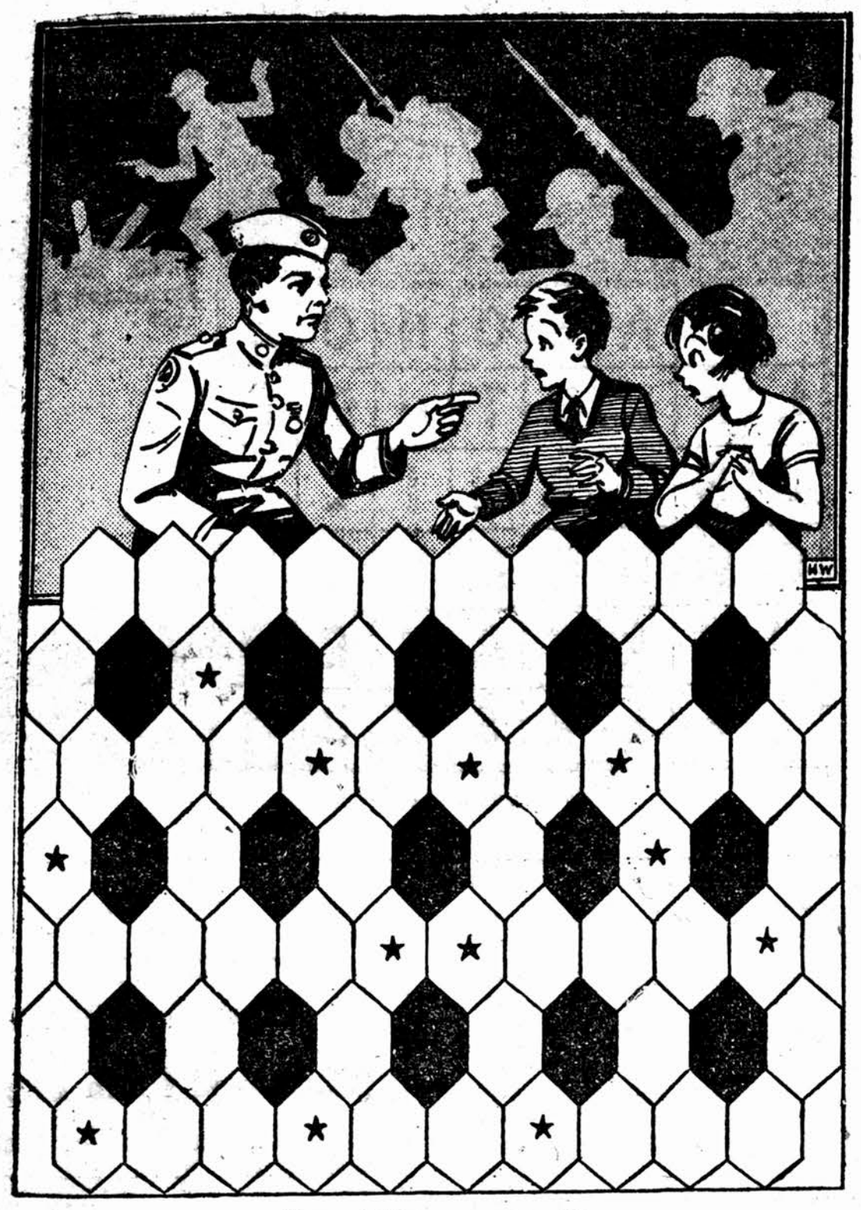
1. Scene of the chief battles along the famous Western Front.
2. In a just or honorable way.
3. First country to have war declared upon it.
4. Contracts for the occupancy of premises for a determinate period.
5. Country having the greatest casualty list.

MIDDLE ROW:

1. Pertaining to the fleshy native.
2. A solemn form of supplication used in liturgical churches.
3. A period of rest in the middle of the day.
4. A badger-like animal found in Africa and India (plural).
5. One who stands in the place of another.

BOTTOM ROW:

1. The country that was the scene of most of the fighting on the Eastern Front and an independent state since the war.
2. Belonging to the inherited constitution or nature.
3. The victorious powers in the World War.
4. A red table wine originally made in Medoc, France.
5. One of the Central Powers in the World War and now a republic.



(For solution see page 63)

Match Box Magic

REMOVE the tray from an ordinary matchbox and divide it into two compartments of the same size with a strip of thin cardboard. Cut a number of safety matches to a length half that of the box and put them in one of the compartments. Close the box and you are ready for the trick.

Push out the tray half-way to show that the box is empty. Borrow a coin from someone and drop it in the box which you place on the table. Wave your hands over the box, pick it up and push out the tray from the other end. The coin has vanished and the tray contains matches.

A Box of Riddles

WHY should a woman's skirt always clear the ground by 24½ inches?

* * *

2. What is flying all the time at the same rate of speed, although it has no wings?

* * *

3. What is it that gets less tired the more it is worked?

* * *

4. At what time is it a good thing for everyone to lose his temper?

* * *

5. In what way are a canary bird and a boiling tea-kettle alike?

(For solution see page 63)

Amusing Stunts to Do

THERE are quite a number of simple and easy stunts which are both amusing and surprising in their results and can be performed by practically everyone. Here are a few examples:

1. Stand about arm's length from a wall, press the back of your wrist against the wall and lean the entire weight of your body on your wrist. Do not touch the wall with any other part of your body. Hold this position for two minutes, then step away from the wall and let your arm drop full length. You will be surprised to find your arm automatically will start to rise to a horizontal position.

2. How many times can you rapidly repeat this stunt without getting mixed up? Grasp the lobe of your left ear with the thumb and forefinger of your right hand and your nose with the thumb and forefinger of your left hand. Now rapidly change the position of your hands so that your right hand is grasping your nose and your left hand is grasping the lobe of your right ear.

PICTURES FOR SINEWS OF WAR

Famous British Artist's Gift For Spain

Famous British artists—including Augustus John, Jacob Epstein, Eric Gill, Paul Nash and Vanessa Bell—have given original paintings to be sold at 46, Firth Street, Soho, in aid of ambulances and kitchens for the International Column now engaged in the defence of Madrid.

The paintings and drawings range in price from two to fifty guineas. Many have already been bought eager collectors.

The exhibition, which was opened by Mr. A. J. Cummings, has been organised by the Artists' International Association.

BLACK AND BLONDE

Mr. Cummings said that he accepted the invitation with pleasure because he wanted to pay a tribute to an imaginative act of generosity on the part of the artists who gave their paintings, and also because he wanted to help a just cause.

"That cause should appeal to all Englishmen and women who have any real knowledge of the magnificent work being done by those men of all nations, of all religions and of none, who are risking their lives in the International Column as a protest against the vile growth of Fascism," said Mr. Cummings.

"The Spanish people are fighting for their elementary human liberties, and, in the long run, for ours as well," continued Mr. Cummings. "For the sake of peace throughout Europe, and for all those who believe in the freedom of the human spirit, it is of vital importance that the Spanish people shall not be vanquished in this conflict.

They have been bitterly disappointed by the timid democrats of England and France; but the failure of the fierce attacks on Madrid has put heart into its defenders. They believe they have taken the measure of Franco's Mourse—black and blonde.

BRITISH GOVT. ATTITUDE.

"Our cool official attitude is inspired partly by class feeling and partly by Mr. Baldwin's maxim that the best way to keep out of trouble is to pretend that it isn't there.

"But this exhibition is one of many proofs that the people of Spain have countless friends in Britain."

Epstein sent a fine drawing of the nude, and Augustus John is represented by a large drawing of a woman and two children, priced at fifty guineas.

A clever and amusing water-colour by Eric Ravilious entitled "Christmas Poultry" is sure to be much sought after—so are Vanessa Bell's delightful studies of Madame de Stael and Queen Victoria.

Paul Nash has given a beautiful "Study for Painting"—a real investment for anybody at fifteen guineas Eric Gill has two wood engravings, "St. Mark" and "The Lord's Song," little gems priced at the remarkable figure of two and three guineas respectively.

Spanish sketches by Felicia Browne, the British woman artist who was killed while fighting for the Spanish Government, are also for sale.

Winifred Dacre is represented by two particularly good landscapes, and Duncan Grant by a colourful portrait.

BRIDE WHO SIGNED HER RIGHTS AWAY

Most Remarkable Document Ever Produced In "Court Of Law"

Stating that "I would have signed anything, even my death warrant, to get a name for the baby I was expecting", a wife at Windsor described how she signed an agreement which purported to relieve herself and her husband of all responsibility to each other after marriage.

The agreement was produced in the court by Trooper Christopher James Cooper, 21, of the Royal Horse Guards, when his wife, Beatrice Maud Cooper, 31, of Victoria-street, Windsor, applied for a maintenance order.

The magistrate held the agreement to be void and worthless.

Mrs. Cooper said that three days before they were due to be married she signed the agreement in a London railway station waiting-room. She read it through, but did not realise that it meant that she was renouncing all claim upon her husband for herself and her children.

The marriage took place at Caxton Hall register office, London, in June, and the child was born in July.

"After the wedding ceremony" she added, "I went one way and he another. We have never lived together or met since until now".

Cooper, in evidence, said that he explained the agreement to his wife. All she wanted was a name for the baby. He gave her his name, keeping his part of the bargain.

"Good In Law"

Mr. Hezlett for the wife, said that in his opinion the agreement, although it was stamped, signed by both parties, and drawn up by a solicitor, to whom the trooper paid £5, was bad from start to finish.

It aimed to defeat everything that marriage meant, and it was against public policy, he declared.

For Cooper, Mr. Donald MacIntyre maintained that the agreement, although it might be "the most remarkable document ever produced in a British court of law" was good in law.

The Bench, in accordance with their decision, ordered Cooper to pay 17s. 6d. a week for the maintenance of his wife and child.

Buda Doesn't Want The "Pest"

Some of the leading citizens of Budapest, Hungary's capital, have now begun a campaign for changing the city's name back to the original—Buda.

The critics of the present name hold that the added 'pest' is a disgrace and a nuisance, and they want to be rid of it.

Pictorial Spelling

CAN you discover six standard English words hidden in these pictures? There are six pairs of objects, the names of which, when joined together by means of a single letter, will spell the six required words.

The single letters that must be used to link the names together will spell the name of the odd object in the picture.

How quickly can you find these concealed words?

(For solution see page 63)

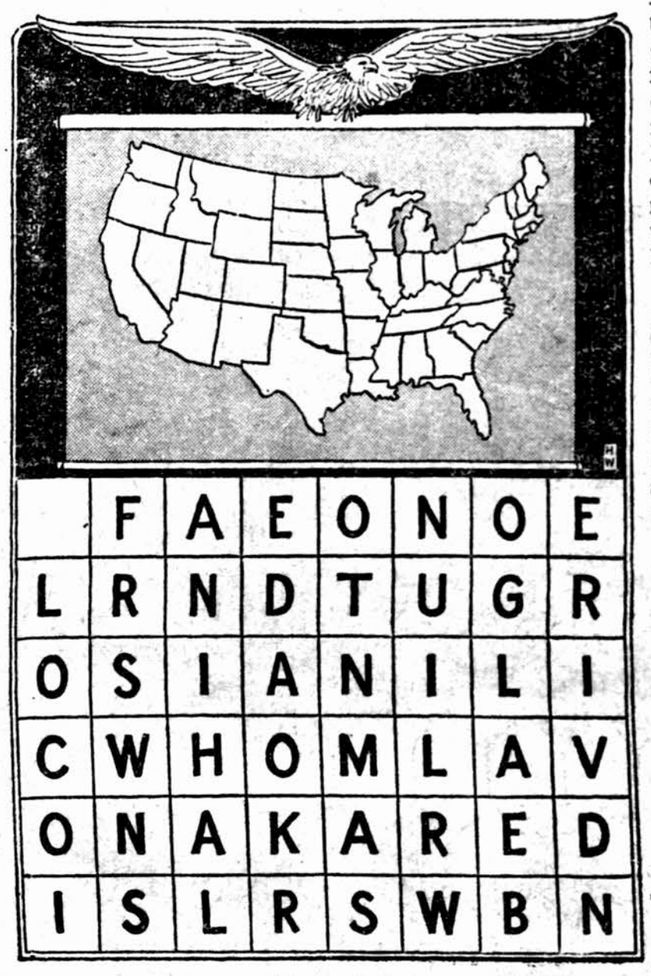
A Tour of the States

DO you remember the geographical lesson game you used to play in school in which a prize was given to the pupil who could print the greatest number of correct state names on a blank map of the United States?

Well, this puzzle is somewhat similar in that you are to discover the names of several different states, but here the letters are given and the object is to spell the state names by moving from square to square, one square at a time in any direction, which is like the knight's move in playing chess. Of course, the difficulty to be overcome in solving this puzzle is to find the correct letter with which to start. Once the puzzlist has done that, however, he should find the traveling very easy.

It is possible to spell the names of 21 states in this fashion. Eighteen of these can be spelled in continuous chain by moving from the last letter of one name to the first letter of the name following.

How many states can you locate by spelling out their names in solving this interesting and instructive puzzle?



	F	A	E	O	N	O	E
L	R	N	D	T	U	G	R
O	S	I	A	N	I	L	I
C	W	H	O	M	L	A	V
O	N	A	K	A	R	E	D
I	S	L	R	S	W	B	N

(For solution see page 63)

A LAWYER'S ODYSSEY

(Continued from page 1)

this strange omission. "There can be proceedings", the lawyer replied indifferently, "if the defendant applies accordingly." "According to that, then," said Anthony, "the law places the responsibility on the shoulders of an individual and tends to condone forgery." The lawyer merely smiled in reply.

Anthony was further appalled by the unnecessary time taken in disposing of cases, and other evils peculiar to Indian legal conditions. He was of opinion that many things solemnly written on court files, would unhesitatingly have been committed to the waste paper basket by any commercial firm. But the folly of legal officialdom was carried to a ridiculous extreme, when judicial notices in newspapers were preceded by a five-line description of the court concerned. Under some of these notices appeared a small circle, inside which was printed the word, "Seal".

Another evil was the free association between judges and lawyers out of court, and lawyers frequently gave garden-parties to judicial officers, in which mutual adulation was exchanged.

Anthony finished his studies by visiting America and France.

In the United States, he found considerable common sense exercised by judges, particularly in cases involving social problems, but prosecutions concerning prominent persons were little more than hollow faces.

In France,—the country which gave the United States the Statue of Liberty, and which still held legendary memories of the Dreyfus case, the judicial system had changed little from the days of Maitre Labori. Espionage cases still were held 'in camera' through the influence of a nervous military party and any evidence tending to help the accused was rigidly excluded or fiercely contested before its admission. The issue in a case seemed completely over-shadowed by the fervour of the opposing lawyers and the scene presented little more than a verbal wrangle.

Anthony was satisfied with his tour and on his way back to his residence in Oxford street, he passed the law courts and looked up at the imposing statue on the Old Bailey. He particularly noted the blindfolded eyes which seemed ironically suggestive of the glorious uncertainty of the law.

He is now a successful businessman in a prominent commercial firm and is a firm advocate of private arbitration, in cases involving disputes.

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WILL IRELAND BE REPRESENTED AT CORONATION?

(Continued From Page 3)

mulated a doctrine of "external association" with the British Commonwealth. Arthur Griffith described it well when he said that "they (Mr. de Valera and his followers) are prepared to go into the Empire for war and peace and treaties, and to keep out for other matters. This is almost exactly what Mr. de Valera proposes to do to-day—with the difference that then he was prepared to recognize the King as head of the Commonwealth, and to-day, to judge from his treatment of the Governor-Generalship, such recognition is problematical.

The Free State, then from the plain man's point of view, will be a Dominion and not a Dominion an independent State and not an independent State—all at the same time. Such being the case, can Mr. de Valera allow her to be represented at the Coronation among the Dominion, or must consistency force him to abstain? And, even if he decides to be represented, can the responsible English officials permit him? Perhaps, he will insist; and then if the British Government declines his application for a place at the ceremonies, he will have every excuse for arguing that the Irish Republic has been proclaimed by London.

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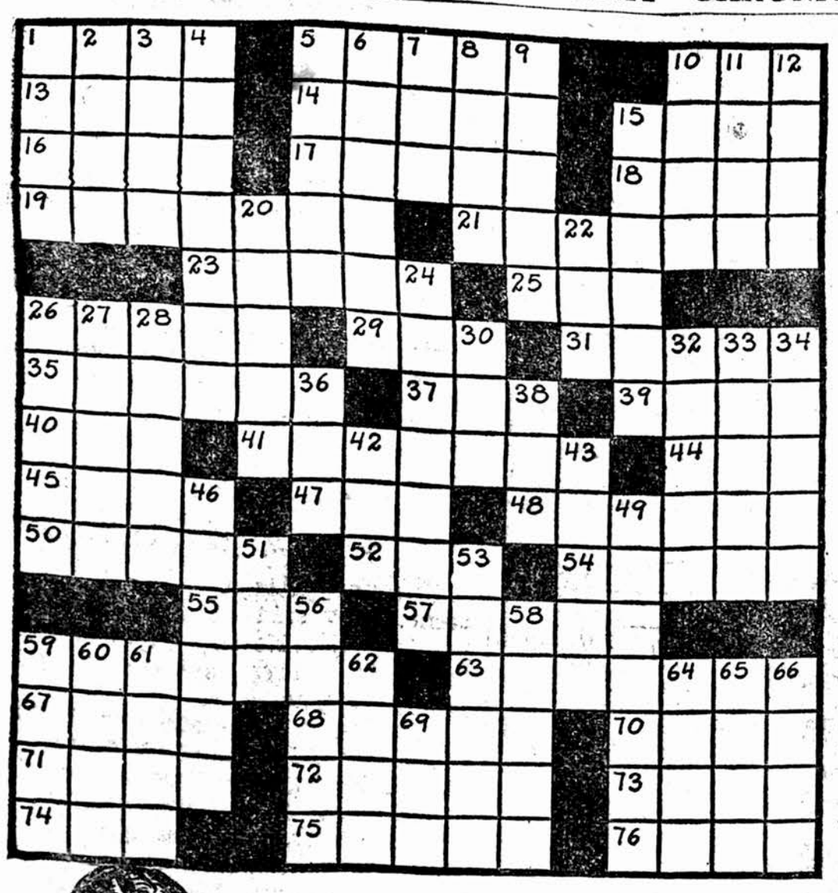

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Who led the campaign for the national suffrage amendment: Carrie Chapman ——?
5—Strip of leather.
10—Article of furniture.
13—River in Germany.
14—Attendant on a lord.
15—Flower.
16—What is the longest river in the world?
17—Raves.
18—Vessel to heat liquids.
19—What explorer headed an expedition to find Livingstone?
21—Who was the first Christian martyr: Saint ——?
23—Fortress.
25—Observe.
26—From what port did Columbus set out in 1492?
29—Color.
31—Spoon used in the Eucharist.
35—Ranges in a line.
37—Seized with the teeth.
39—Smooth.
40—Possessive pronoun.
41—What island off the coast of Greece is now known as Koluri?
44—Beverage.
45—Gains as clear profit
47—Cooking utensil.
48—What was the real name of O. Henry?
50—Makes more comfortable.
52—Marry.
54—Pauses.
55—Pale.
57—Exchanges of property for money or its equivalent.
59—Administered.
63—More serious.
67—Hebrew measure.
68—Small excrescences on the skin.
70—Skin disease.
71—Prevaricated.
72—Who wrote "The Mill on the Floss"?
73—Lime tree.
74—Find the sum.
75—Inclines.
76—Whirlpool.

VERTICAL

1—Regards studiously.
2—Mine entrance.
3—Tissue.
4—What is the capital of New Jersey?
5—Scatter.
6—American animal painter.
7—Hastened.
8—Insects.
9—Vexatious persons.
10—The two.
11—Anglo-Saxon slave.
12—College official.
15—Revoke.
20—Fails to keep.
22—Elongated fish.
24—Deductions from gross amounts.
26—What American Revolutionary patriot wrote "The Age of Reason"?
27—Tropical American mallow.
28—Catalogues.
30—Obscure.
32—Gains the victory.
33—Recess in a shore.
34—Prophets.
36—Undermine.
38—Gratuity.
42—Having small elevation.
43—Places where the skin is bruised.
46—What was Secretary of State during the Civil War?
49—Say in another way.
51—Sink in the middle.
53—What French Revolutionist was denounced by Robespierre, whom he sought to overthrow?
56—Principal post of a stairway.
58—Wooden forms on which shoes are made.
59—Genus consisting of the sunfish.
60—Among.
61—Require.
62—Valley.
64—Frozen.
65—Feminine name.
66—Depend on.
69—Long narrow inlet.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

The Traveler's Slogan

PEGGY PEREGRINE has returned from an European trip and is telling her friends all about it. The unique thing about Peggy's experience was that she went native. Unlike the average tourist who follows a certain itinerary laid out by a travel agency, Peggy mapped her own journeys. She dressed like the inhabitants of the country she happened to be visiting, mingled with them on the street, and resided at private houses instead of stopping at the big hotels which cater to foreign visitors.

In brief, Peggy adopted as her slogan a familiar proverb. To find this adage, fill out the blank spaces with letters to form nine words whose definitions follow.

The endings of these words are shown, but you will have to give them careful thought, as the definitions are not given in their correct order. The letters you write down will spell Peggy's proverb. Here are the definitions:

1. Soon afterward. 2. Piece of metal stamped with a device and used as a reward. 3. A green spot in a sandy desert. 4. To play boisterously. 5. For what cause. 6. A solution to a problem. 7. An invasion. 8. A small mark. 9. Extremity or finish of any event.

(For solution see page 63)

Solution Of Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

T	A	S	S	O		S	H	E		W	A	L	E	S
O	R	I	O	N		T	A	T		O	L	I	V	E
M	I	N	N	E	S	O	T	A		L	E	V	E	E
E	L	K			O	W	E		I	F	E	R	S	
			M	I	R	E		S	T	E	M			
C	O	S	I	N	E		S	P	A		O	R	A	L
O	M	E	N	S		S	O	U	L		L	I	R	E
N	E	R	O		C	H	A	R	Y		I	D	E	A
A	G	A	R		H	A	R	T		B	E	E	T	S
L	A	I	C		E	M	S		G	A	R	R	E	T
		A	L	E	E		L	O	G	E				
O	R	A		O	R		W	I	T		F	E	D	
M	O	N	A	D		C	A	T	H	E	R	I	N	E
A	L	O	N	E		A	G	E		L	E	N	I	N
R	E	N	T	S		P	E	R		F	I	N	D	S

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALL-INDIA URDU CONFERENCE

The All-India Urdu Conference was held on the 24th and 25th of October 1936 at Aligarh under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad. Raja Muhammad Amir Ahmad Khan of Mahmudabad presided at its first meeting while Nawab Mehdi Yar Jang Bahadur, Secretary, Political and Educational Department, Hyderabad, presided at its second meeting. A programme of work was also chalked out by the Literary Committee appointed by the Conference. Its work would consist of solid constructive work to be done during the ensuing years. It is really gratifying to note that both Hindu and Mussalman "litterateurs" have expressed their willingness to advance the cause of their common heritage—Urdu. The proceedings as contained in the pamphlet under review are not only very entertaining but encouraging as well. They are full of constructive suggestions and worthy of perusal by every lover of Urdu. The addresses of Raja of Mahmudabad and Nawab Mehdi Yar Jang are also pregnant with useful suggestions for the promotion of the Urdu language, and we earnestly hope and trust that the programme of work set out in these pages will be taken up in hand in the same non-communal spirit in which the proceedings of the Conference were conducted at Aligarh. The programme is no doubt ambitious, but there is no dearth of ambitious persons in the Literary Committee. This Conference has at least made one point clear, and it is that there exists in the country a large body of literary men, both Hindu and Muslim, who are ready to work hand in hand for the "lingua franca" of India. We congratulate Maulavi Abdul Haq on the great success achieved by the Conference convened by him.

SHAMIM.

TOMB WAITS FOR OCCUPANT FOR HALF CENTURY

A tomb which has been waiting for its occupant for fifty years has at last been filled.

It was built by Bozha Labovitch, of Lazarevatz, near Nish, for himself when he was 73 years of age. Now he has died, aged 123.

Labovitch fought in many wars against the Turks and received twenty-three decorations for bravery.

PIGEON HEROES

An Arab legend says that pigeon Noah released from the Ark returned with feet covered in red clay; proving it had rested on the ground: Noah prayed that pigeans' feet might retain their red colour—and they are red to this day.

Chinese make light whistles of bamboo and fasten to a bird's tail, and when pigeon is in flight wind rushing through the tubes makes a whistling sound.

In Great War a homing pigeon released with important message during intensive bombardment homed with the message at a village 24 miles away in five minutes. One leg and part of its breast had been torn away by a bullet, but precious message still hung to the shattered leg.

CANTERBURY HAD NO IDEA OF ENTERING CHURCH

Cosmo Gordon Lang, 94th Archbishop of Canterbury, is now 72. In his youth he would have scoffed at the idea that he was to enter the Church and become one of this country's best-remembered Ecclesiastical statesmen, says the "News-Chronicle."

For he wanted to be a lawyer. For six years he was student of the Inner Temple. He wanted also to be a novelist and a playwright: wrote a sword-and-cloak romance about the '45 Rebellion ("The Young Clanroy"), and later an historical play in blank verse. But these are things "Who's Who" does not mention.

The novel, which Dr. Lang would never allow to be reprinted, was written after he had become Curate at Leeds Parish Church, appeared just before he was made Vicar of Portsea in 1896.

JAPAN OBSERVES "FIRE PREVENTION DAY"

"Fire Prevention Day" was observed in Japan on December 1 and 2 as a warning against fires which annually destroy properties to the value of some 20,000,000 yen and cause casualties of some 5,000.

The event was under the auspices of the Home Office and held throughout the Empire, inclusive of Korea, Formosa and Karafuto. The celebration was the first of the kind ever held in the country.

Mr. Keinosuke Ushio, Home Minister, broadcast a lecture over the radio on fire prevention through Joak at 1.30 p.m. over a nation-wide hook-up. Besides prefectural governors and police chiefs giving lectures at schools, factories and hospitals, the firemen numbering some 2 million throughout the country were mobilized to make house-to-house inspection regarding handling of fire and to practise fire drill.

In Tokyo, posters were put and sign-boards set up in the streets and other measures of propaganda were carried out.

Our Humorist At Large

"Is he dead?"

"Yes."

"Lummy, does that mean we'll 'ave to scratch him from to-morrow's meetin'?"

"How many wars did Spain wage in the 17th century?"

"Seven, sir".

"Right—name them."

"The first, second, third, fourth, fifth . . . . .".

"Escape with me to-night at eight o'clock."

"Impossible."

"Are you in chains?"

"No, I am a warder."

"He was in such a hurry to close his case and he did not want to lose his train".

The fireman goes to ask for the hand of his beloved.

"Honestly, Mrs. Tortoise, nobody would take you for 227 years old 193 at the most!"

When Czar Sought Brides In Beauty Contests

In Russia, Three Hundred Years Ago, Czarina Was Selected By Committee Of Experts

From time to time young women compete in beauty contests. The winner is feted and crowned as the queen of beauty. But there once was a time when for the most beautiful of all the beautiful contestants the way to a throne stood open and a real crown was to be won, says the Neues Viener Journal, of Vienna, in an article titled "The Czar Decides to Marry."

"So it was in Russia 300 years ago when the Czar wished to marry. To all towns and villages messengers were sent to choose the most beautiful women, not only of the better classes but also from the ranks of the lower strata." These girls were brought to Moscow, where they were studied by the older members of the nobility, who considered every mark of beauty, even to the timbre of voice and grace of carriage. A report on each girl's disposition also was drawn up.

HUGE ENTRY.

The process of selection began in November and lasted several months. At times the contestants numbered as many as 1,500. Those who did not attain the desired goal were given valuable presents to take home. Only 60 of the most beautiful were taken to the palace to be shown to the Czar. They had to be seen while they were asleep, the Czar being accompanied by his father confessors, personal physicians and two servants carrying lamps, on his visit of inspection.

Following the old custom Alexei Michaelovitz close his bride, Natalie Narischkin, the mother of Peter the Great, in this manner. Tall, with curls reaching to her knees, and rosy-cheeked, Natalie conformed to the ideal of beauty of that time. She was a serious and quiet girl and was known for her exceeding kindliness. She had a strict upbringing and was given plenty to do in the fields as well as in the house by her "Boyar" father, Cyrill. She worked in the kitchen, milked cows, helped to thresh grain and in the evenings was busy with her spinning wheel. From her childhood she had been bethrothed to the son of a neighbour.

PILGRIMS' PROPHESY.

One day there happened along a group of pilgrims who stopped for a rest at Cyrill's house. Among them was an old man with an injured foot who was forced to remain behind. Natalie took him under her special care, but in spite of this he died. Shortly before his death he called Cyrill and his family to the bedside and pointing to the beautiful Natalie he said to her father: "Guard this maiden as the apple of your eye. Do not marry her to the neighbour's son. A more exalted bridegroom has been assigned for her. Thousands will bow before her and praise her name."

"Boyar" Narischkin was thoughtful over the words of the pious pilgrim and he dissolved the bethrothal agreement.

Alexei Michaelovitz was the first Czar of Russia to promote European culture in his country and with his reign began the abandonment of many barbarous customs, says the Viennese paper. After a short time, at the wish of the Czarina herself, the custom through which she had been chosen to be a royal bride was abolished.

EXPLODING STARS *MIGHT* BLIND EARTH

Harvard Professors Make Important Astronomical Discovery

Harvard astronomers unfolded recently a story of drama in the heavens, potentially capable of dazzling the world.

It was the story of exploding stars, or novae, four of which have been discovered in the last year, marking it as one of the most important in astronomical history.

The unique development would come, they said, if a bright star, possibly the North Star, should suddenly behave as have the exploding novae.

"The light from such a phenomenon would dazzle the heavens," they said "causing the light of all other stars to pale beside it."

To an astronomer, a nova is a star which suddenly expands into a brilliance many thousands of times that of its normal state. For a few brief days the brilliance continues. Then slowly, it wanes.

FOUR "NOVAE"

The four novae discovered this year are:

Novae Aquilae (two stars in the constellation Aquila), reported by a Swedish astronomer, Tamm.

Nova Lacertae, first reported this Summer in Japan but discovered almost simultaneously by more than fifteen other observers.

Nova Sagittarii, reported in Japan this Autumn.

Last year no exploding stars were observed. The year before that one, Nova Herculis, was observed. All these five novae are now simultaneously visible in a small telescope.

Spectroscopy and photograhy are the tools with which an astronomer studies novae. He discovers them with the naked eye or the camera, and with the spectroscope he determines their nature.

A hundred years from now, five hundred years from now, perhaps even a thousand years from now, novae that hitherto have been unnoticed may "explode" again.

"There is no practical application to all this work now", a member of the Harvard Observatory staff explaned, "although it might have some future application."

The generally accepted theory to-day is that the sudden expansions are caused explosions inside the star itself. The explosions force gases for out into surrounding space and the brilliance is registered on a photographic plate. Earlier theories reasoned this brilliance came from two stars in collision.

SUPREME COURT OF KNOWLEDGE

An International Supreme Court of scientific information to the end that civilization shall use learning gained through centuries of experience to attain rightful dominion over destructive worldly forces is a recent development from Harvard's Tercentenary conference in arts and sciences. The matter was given particular attention by Dr. Hu Shih, National University of Peiping; Bronislaw Malinowski, University of London; Etienne Gilson, College de France, Paris and John Dewey, Columbia University, United States.

Waitress: "Two-minute eggs, sir? I thought you always wanted them three minutes."

Breakfaster: "I know, but I've decided to sleep a little longer mornings."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Policeman: "Hey, you, where you going with nine buckets of water?"

Boy: "I'm going to drown a cat."

* * * *

Professor—Name the five most common bugs.

Student—June, tumble, lady, bed and hum.

* * * *

"I'm in an awful predicament."

"What's the trouble?"

"I've lost my glasses and I can't look for them until I've found them again!"

* * * *

"You're showing a lot of interest in Mr. Goldbrick. Object matrimony?"

"Primarily, yes. The ultimate objective is alimony."

* * * *

Lady—"If you're begging a favour you might at least take your hands out of your pockets."

Tramp—"Well, the truth is, lidy, I'm beggin' a pair o' braces".—London Opinion.

* * * *

"Why do they call it a dental parlor?"

"Parlor is another name for drawing-room."

* * * *

Mr. Thompson—I'm convinced that China needs a firm hand.

Mrs. Thompson—I've told the new maid that, but it's no use.

* * * *

"Why are you bringing me all your old socks to darn?"

"Well, when you refused to marry me, you said you'd always be like a sister to me."

* * * *

"Dick, dear, your office is in State street, isn't it?"

"Yes, why?"

"That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Brad Street."

* * * *

"I 'ear you've 'ad a slight argument with yer missus. Mrs. 'Iggins."

"Yes, indeed, Mrs. Wiggins. The missus says ter me, 'Mrs. 'Iggins', she says, 'you've forgot to clean the top step again. You really must try to remember wot I tell yer.' So then I ups and says, 'Beggin' yer parding, mum, but there's so many things wot I must remember not ter forget any'ow, that sometimes I 'ave to forget to remember wot I 'ave ter remember not ter forget, so as ter remember likewise,' I says, after which we hunderstands each other more clearly."

Speed Fiend: "It's great speeding along like this. Don't you feel glad you're alive?"

Passenger: "Glad isn't the word, I'm amazed."

* * * *

Beginning: "What do you consider the most difficult thing for a beginner to learn in golf?"

Plus Man—"Not to talk about the blooming game."

* * * *

"That's a good-looking umbrella. Where did you get it?"

"I picked it up at Smart's."

"I don't seem to remember the place. Is it a haberdasher's or a restaurant?"

* * * *

Organist (at village choir practice):—"The trebles will sing alone till we come to 'The gates of hell,' —then you will all come in."

* * * *

Cook: "Did they say anything about the cooking?"

New Maid: "No, but I noticed them praying before they started eating."

* * * *

Business Man—"Yes, I advertised for a boy about your size. Do you smoke?" a

Applicant—"No, thanks, but you can blow me to an ice cream soda if you want to."

* * * *

Barber—"Your head is sadly in need of a shampoo, sir."

Hardware Dealer—"Yes, and your house needs painting, but I don't worry you about it."

* * * *

"Mind you old boy, I say nothing to the girl throwing me over and keeping the ring. But what gets me down is having to pay eleven more instalments on it while she's walking out with somebody else!"

* * * *

"Your play needs to be more realistic."

'What do you mean?"

"Well, here you have a scene in the home of a young married couple—and in the second scene occurring six months later, the furniture is in exactly the same place."

* * * *

Pedestrian—Something wrong with the engine?

Motorist—I can't say for certain till I've walked back and found it.

* * * *

Did anyone ever tell you how wonderful you are?

Don't believe they ever did.

Then wher'd you get the idea?

* * * *

"What a delightful sideboard. Period, of course?"

"Of course. Thirty-six monthly instalments."

* * * *

"Bill, I 'ates a bad loser."

"Yes, Jim, So do I. But I'd rather play with a bad loser any day than with any sort o' winner."

* * * *

Farm Hand (on his first sight of the sea)—My, if ye had meal enough to thicken it, wouldn't it feed a power o' pigs!

* * * *

Mother: "Junior, come in and take your bath before you go over to the Browns' to supper."

Junior: "But mother, they said it was going to be informal."

* * * *

Burglar (on being arrested): "Just my bloomin' luck. I spend 'arf the night makin' friends with the dog, and then go and step on the cat!"

* * * *

"In the time it takes me to tell you how to do the work, I could do it myself."

"Yes, mum. And in the time it takes me to listen to you, so could I."

Head Waiter: "Would Monsieur prefer Spanish, French or Italian cooking?"

Diner: "I don't mind—I wang a soft-boiled egg."

* * * *

"I say, old chap, did anybody ever tell you that you looked like Napoleon?"

"Oh, yes; but I've stopped lending money on it."

* * * *

Grocer (to new boy)—You want good wages for a boy with so little experience.

Boy—But mister, ain't it harder for me when I don't know how?

* * * *

Mrs. O'Donnel: "Your envelope is a shilling short this week Mick!"

O'Donnel: "Yes, Bridget. We had an explosion on Tuesday and the foreman deducted for the time I was in the air!"

* * * *

Autoist: "I want some tires."

Salesman: "Yes sir. Balloon tires?"

Autoist: "I should say not. I'm fortunate to have an automobile."

* * * *

He: Dearest will you marry me?

She: John, I can't marry you, but shall always respect your good taste

* * * *

Doctor, to woman patient: What did your husband die of?

Patient: I can't remember the name of the disease, doctor but I know it was nothing serious.

* * * *

"Glad to see you getting in on time these mornings, Mr. Brown", said the manager.

"Yes sir. I've got a parrot."

"A parrot? I advised you to get an alarm clock."

"I did sir. But after a few mornings I got used to it and failed to wake up to its ringing. So I got a parrot and now upon retiring I hang the alarm clock over his cage. And what the bird says would arouse anybody!"

Two South Carolina negroes were talking about the depression.

Amos: "Boy, what would yo' do if yo' had all de money in de world right now?"

Sambo: "Well, suh Ah reckon I'd pay it on mah debts—fah as it'd go."

* * * *

"This is a moat," said Guide McAdam, who was showing a party about an old castle. "Now, would anybody like to ask a question?"

"Yes" replied inquisitive tourist Falgar, "I want to know how in tunket anybody could get one of them in his eye?"

* * * *

"Did you hear about that scandal in poor old Jones family?"

"Yes. And he's terribly cut up about it. Says he'll never be able to lift his head again."

"Still, that's bound to improve his golf."

* * * *

Stout Lady (to little boy)—Can you tell me if you get through this gate to the park?

Little Boy—I guess so. A load of hay just went through.

* * * *

Marie: "Are they in love?"

Mazie: "They must be. She listens to him describe a ball game and he listens to her telling how her cousin's dress was made."

HOWLERS.

Question: "What are glaciers?"

Answer: "Guys that fix windows when they are broken."

Question: "What is a peninsula?"

Answer: "A bird that lives on ice-bergs."

Question: "Why does a dog hang out its tongue while running?"

Answer: "To balance its tail."

Question: "What is steel wool?"

Answer: "The fleece of a hydraulic ram".—"Two Bells."

THE SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Tour of States: Start with the second letter O in the first horizontal row. The names of the States are: Oregon, Georgia, Virginia, Delaware, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Ohio, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Colorado, Utah, Indiana, Idaho, Montana, Florida, Maine, Nevada, Vermont, Illinois, The first 18 names are spelled in a continuous chain

Pictorial Spelling: The words are: footStool, postPone, legIslate, manDrake, firEarm, flagRant. The odd object is a SPIDER, spelled with the letters used to join the words.

World War Puzzle: The words in the bee cells are: Top row—France, Fairly, Serbia, Leases, Russia. Middle row—Carnal, Litany, Siesta, Ratels, Surety, Bottom row—Poland, Innate, Allies, Claret, Turkey.

Riddles: 1. So as to be over two feet. 2. Time. 3. A motor car wheel. 4. When it is a bad one. 5. Both sing.

Tourist's Slogan: The nine words are: WHy, ENd, INROad, MEDal, OASis, THEn, ROMp, ANSwer, DOt. The parts of words in capital letters read: **When in Rome do as the Romans do.**

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New Russian Constitution A Paradox

British commentators on the draft Constitution of the U.S.S.R. have made use of the words "democratic" and "liberal." Democratic and liberal it certainly is; but it is also Socialist; and its Socialism qualifies its democracy and its liberalism, writes Mr. W. Ivor Jennings, in the "Manchester Guardian." The ideas of the French Revolution are all present, with one significant exception. Equality of voting rights is provided; there is absence of discrimination on the ground of race, religion, colour, or social origin; there are even fundamental—rights such as freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of demonstration. These fundamental rights are, so to speak, "natural rights." There is, however—and this is the significant exception,—no natural right to private property. Instead, the draft declares roundly that "the economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. consists in the Socialist system of economy, and Socialist ownership of the implements and means of production, firmly established as a result of the liquidation of the capitalist system of economy, the abolition of private ownership of the instruments and means of production, and the abolition of the exploitation of man by man." There is provision for private ownership, though the Socialist economy is declared to be dominant, and the law allows only "small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on individual labour and excluding the exploitation of the labour of others." In other words, it allows private property but forbids capitalism.

A PARADOX.

The draft Constitution thus provides for a democratic and liberal political system within a

SOCIALIST "DEMOCRACY" REPLACES "DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT"

Socialist economic structure. This explains the phrase "dictatorship of the proletariat," which gives so much trouble to Communist propagandists in capitalist countries. Stalin himself said in his speech to the All-Union Soviet Congress, which approved the principles of the draft: "I must admit that the Draft New Constituion really does leave in force the dictatorship of the working class." We are told that the statement was received with loud applause. The applause was no doubt a recognition of the Marxist phrasing: for "dictatorship" is singularly inappropriate where it can equally be rendered as government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The capitalist class having been "liquidated", proletariat and people are the same.

This fundamental fact will differentiate Soviet democracy from the democracies of Western Europe. In particular, it will at least modify the operation of the ordinary party system. The simple classification of society into capitalists and proletariat is not one that will satisfy any competent sociologist. The class structure of Great Britain, for instance, is highly complex and is becoming even more complex as new professions of "technicians" arise. The divisions among the "toilers by hand and by brain" are as numerous and important as those among the classes who live wholly or partly on rents, interests, and profits. Nor would one readily admit that votes are cast wholly on account of motives of economic self-interest. It is, nevertheless, futile not to recognise that since the enfranchisement of a section of the working class in 1867 party divisions have tended to follow class lines. A glance at a map showing the distribution of seats in 1935 or 1929, or even in 1906, will show that Radicalism and Conservatism are not products of pure intellectualism.

ONLY ONE PARTY.

It does not follow that the "liquidation" of capitalists at once and for ever extinguishes all competing interests. Stalin stated in his speech that the draft Constitution "leaves unchanged the present leading position of the Communist party in the U.S.S.R." He defended this on the ground that "a party is part of a class," so that "several parties, and consequently freedom of parties, can only exist in a society where there are antagonistic classes." But is the working class in the U.S.S.R. so simple in its structure, so united in its interests, so agreed upon its policy that fundamental divergences of opinion are for ever impossible? Stalin himself said that the working class con-

STALIN

sists of three elements, the workers, the peasants, and the intellectuals. The intellectuals, perhaps, do not count. But must the interests of industrial workers and of peasants always be the same even in a classless society? Certainly there has been a fear hitherto that they would be divergent, since it has been considered necessary to give electoral preponderance to the workers—a preponderance which will disappear under the new Constitution.

Indeed, Stalin himself recognises that there may be conflicts of interest even in the U.S.S.R. The draft provides, somewhat surprisingly, for a bicameral Legislature. The Council of the Union will be elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. on a population basis. It provides also that the Council of Nationalities should consist of representatives appointed by the supreme councils of the Union and autonomous republics and soviets of workers' representatives in the autonomous provinces. In other words, one Chamber was intended to represent the people of the Union and the other the "national" Legislatures. Proposals were made to the All-Union Congress to delete the provisions for the Council of Nationalities. Stalin defended the draft, and his reason is a little curious. "In addition to their common interests the nationalities of the U.S.S.R. have their own specific interests connected with their specific national features." At the same time he accepted an amendment to provide for the direct election of the Council of Nationalities. The assumption is, then, that there may be a conflict of interests between the people of the Union as such and the peoples of the nationalities. If their interests always agree there is no need for separate representation; and, in fact, the draft provides for the settlement of differences between the two Chambers. Yet Stalin says that competing interests arise only in capitalist countries.

THE NEED FOR OPPOSITION.

Moreover, need parties be based upon conflicts of interests? Trotsky was—at least before his exile—as good a Communist as Stalin. He and Stalin disagreed about the practicability of a policy, not about the interests on whose behalf the policy should be framed. We may now assume that Stalin was right. Nevertheless, he might have been wrong. The fact that he secured a majority does not of itself prove him right and a person who believes that the majority has taken a wrong decision is surely under a duty to persuade it to reverse its policy. Political opposition is not a bourgeois idea. It is the inevitable consequence of majority rule. In the U.S.S.R. there are only two ways to reverse a policy—to persuade Stalin that the old policy has fulfilled its purpose and that a new one has to be adopted or to adopt Zinovieff's method.

It would be foolish to regard the Communist party as essentially similar to the National Socialist and Fascist parties. Its authority rests primarily on its honesty, its intellectual superiority, and its enthusiasm. Nevertheless it has at hand and has not hesitated to use the instruments of dictatorship. The real effect of the new Constitution will be to deprive it of these instruments—at least, if the law is fully obeyed. The relics of the G.P.U. will disappear; constitutional authority will rest upon freely and secretly elected bodies with no disqualifications even for persons of capitalist origin; fundamental liberties (*except* freedom of association) will be guaranteed; and the judiciary will be independent. The party will thus be left with its major instrument only, its propaganda. Speaking of the possibility of the election of former White Guards, kulaks, and priests, Stalin said: "If people here and there do elect hostile persons, it will show that our propaganda work was organised very badly indeed, and that we fully deserve such a disgrace." No doubt this instrument is powerful indeed where the press and the radio are under public control and there is no guaranteed right of association. Nevertheless, the possibility of the growth of an Opposition is not to be dismissed with a joke. If there is no such growth, the effective Constitution may still be described as a dictatorship of the Communist party. As Mr. Sidney Webb has said: "Constitutions are judged not by what they say but according to how they work—or are worked."

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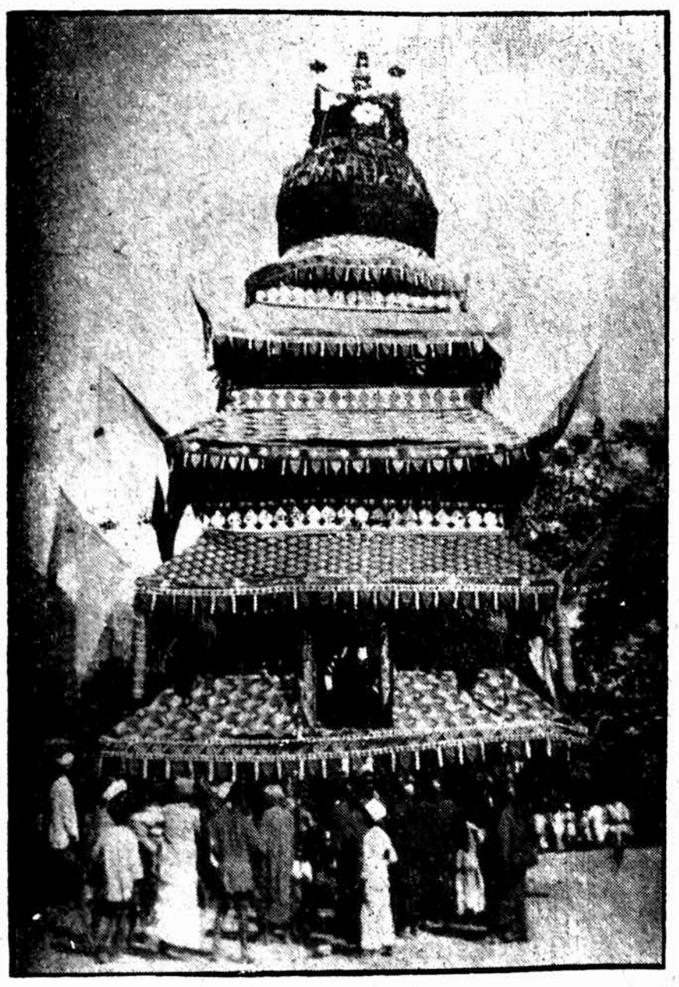

A Rural Temple Car Festival.
(Photo by M. M. Ali Khan).

A striking study of Leon Blum, French Premier

(From "De Notenkraker," Amsterdam).

Mrs. Amelie Earhart, world-famous airwoman, with a miniature 'plane constructed by herself.

The Governor of Sind, with a handspun and hand-woven shawl on, visiting a village.

Intensive shelling has reduced this once beautiful suburb of Madrid to a pile of broken ruins

Chancellor Schusnigg of Austria addressing young Catholic students at their annual gathering in Vienna.

Saturday, the 5th of December, was set apart in whole Germany for collections in aid of winter help to of poor.

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